

THE MILLING WORLD

AND

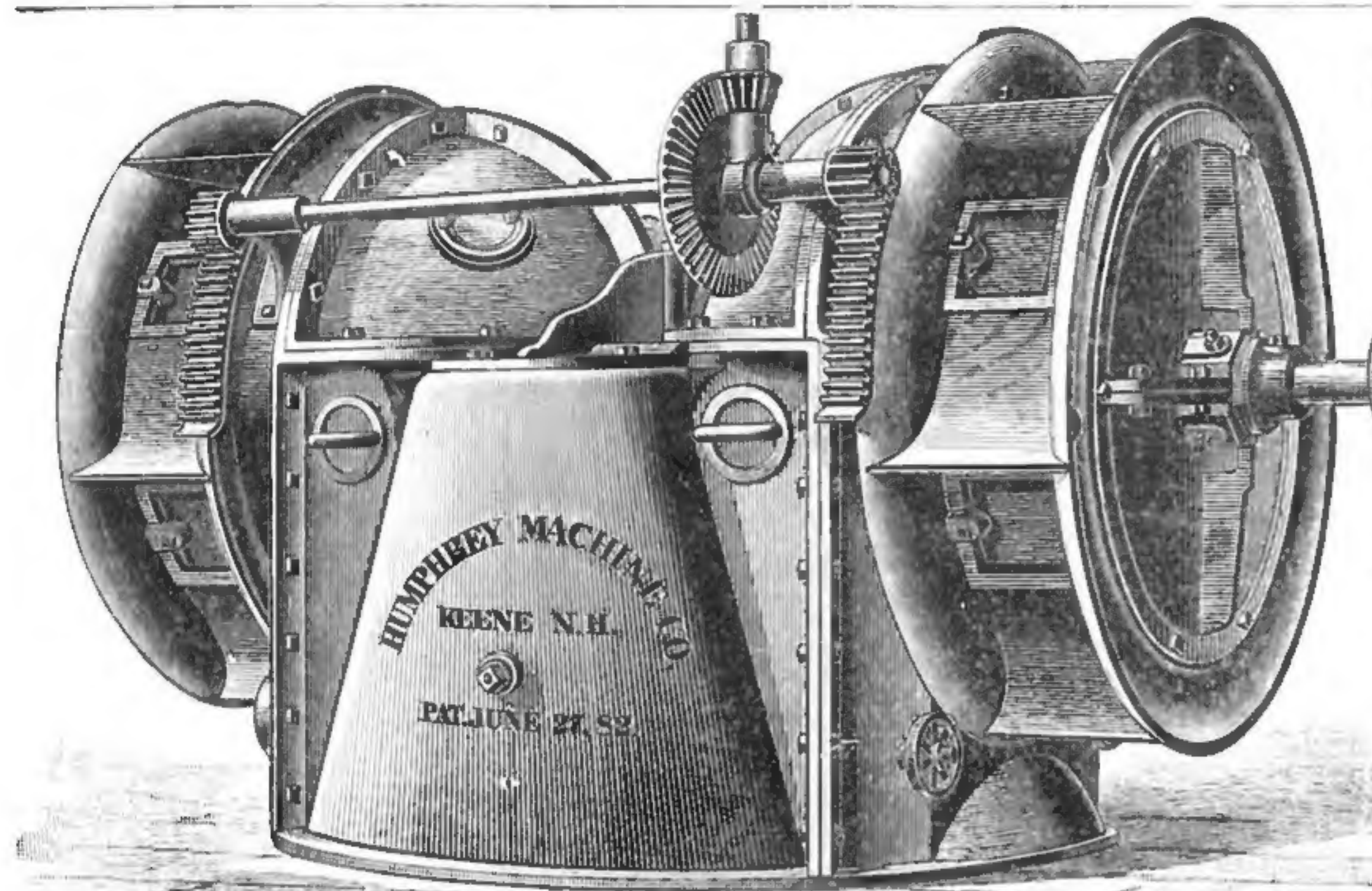
CHRONICLE OF THE GRAIN AND FLOUR TRADE

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XXIII. No. 1.

BUFFALO, N. Y., SEPTEMBER 1, 1890

\$1.50 PER YEAR.



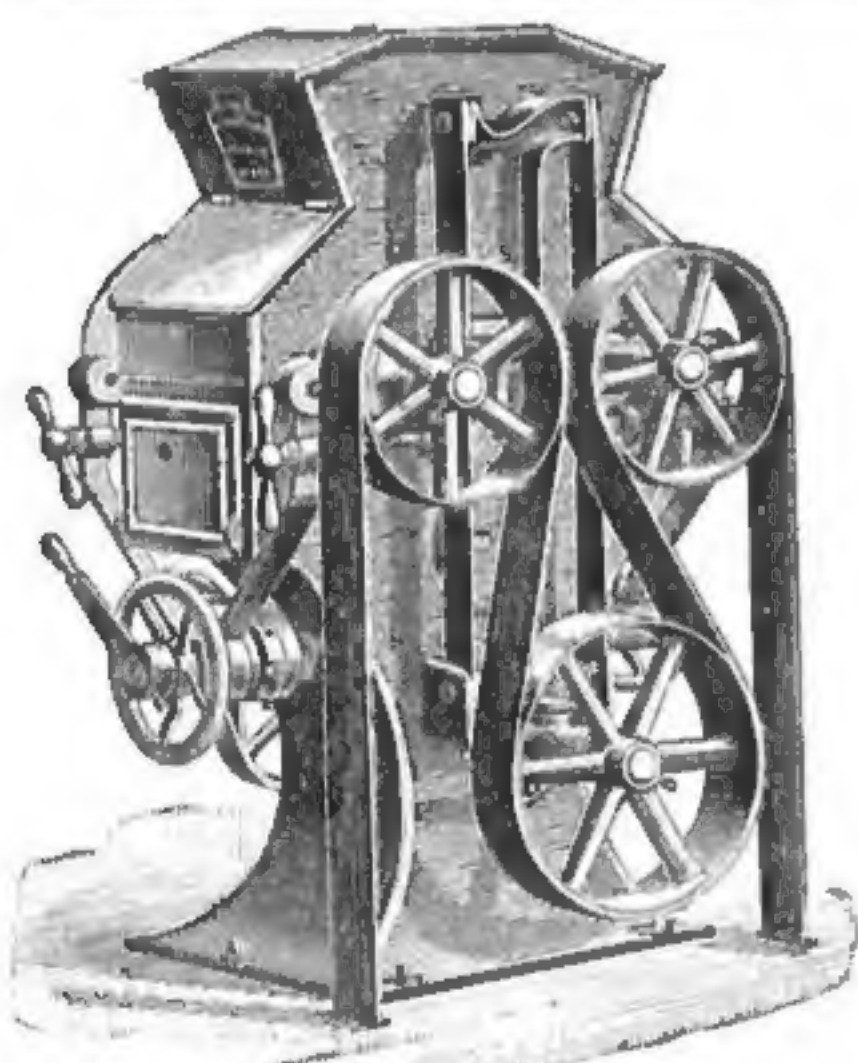
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On Horizontal Shaft. Saves cost, annoyance and loss of power incident to use of gears. Affords more available power from water applied at full or part gate than any other. The cheapest, best and most desirable Water Wheel yet produced.

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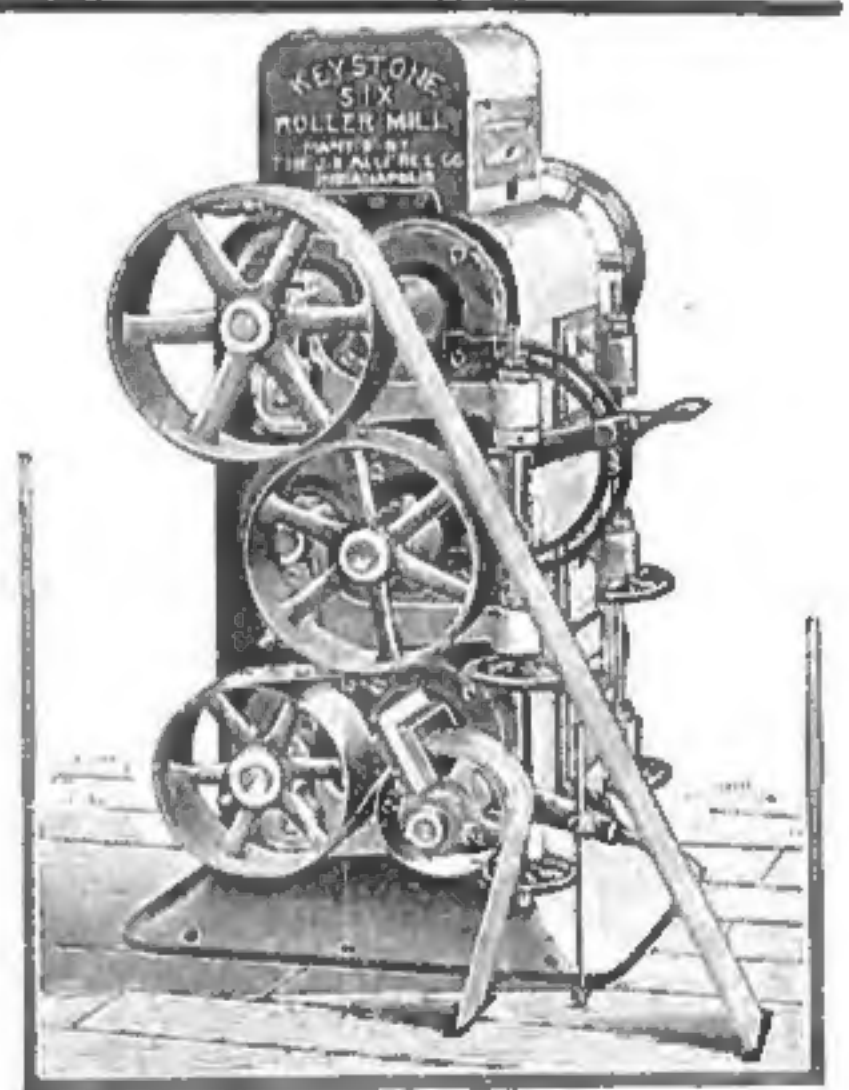
"Keystone" 4-Roller Wheat Mill.

Flour Mills. Corn Mills.

Send for Circular of our New 6-Roller Corn and Feed Mill.

Entire Belt Drive.
Positive Differential.
Automatic Vibratory Feed.
Large Capacity.

Easily Operated.
Great Strength and Rigidity.
Simple Adjustments.
Perfect Construction.



"Keystone" 6-Roller Corn & Feed Mill.

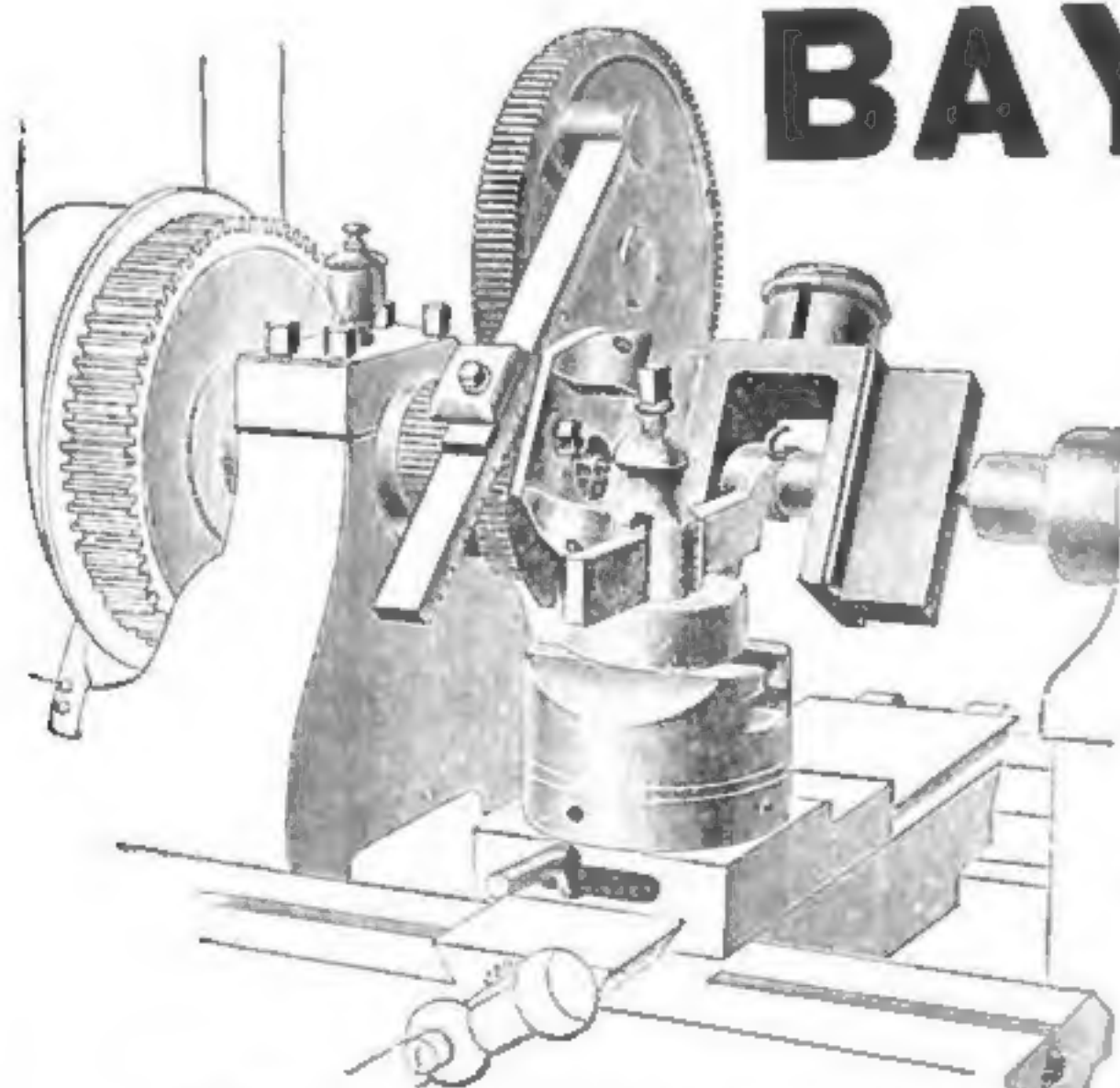
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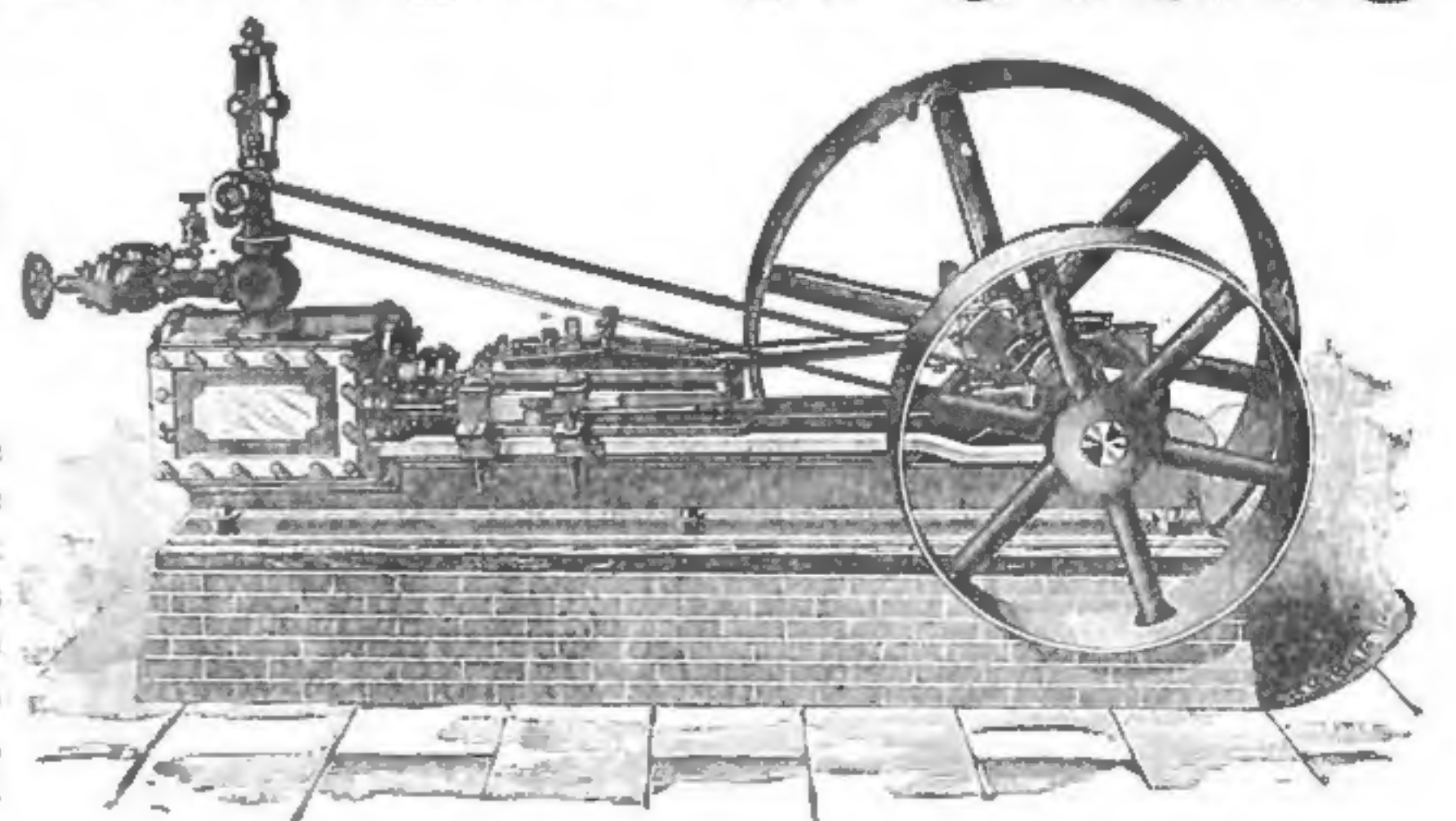
—Manufacturers of—

Engines, Boilers,
—AND—
HOISTING MACHINES.

Also the Patent Cross-Head Machine and Acme Cube Pipe Tongs. We make either Center or Side Crank Engines, on same bed. Make engines from 5 to 250 Horse-Power. Have over 3,500 Engines and Boilers and over 1,000 Hoisting Machines in use, and all giving good satisfaction. Send for Catalogues and Prices.



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IMPROVED DETACHABLE CENTER-CRANK ENGINE.

Noble & Hall, Box 462, Erie, Pa.

OFFICE OF CASE MANUFACTURING COMP'Y COLUMBUS, OHIO.

The Case Roller Mills. Over 14,000 Pairs in Use.

PLEASE READ OUR DESCRIPTION OF THEM, EVERY STATEMENT OF WHICH IS ABSOLUTELY TRUE.

PLEASE READ WHAT MILL OWNERS SAY ABOUT THEM.



The accompanying cut is a correct illustration of our latest improved Four Roller Mill. For fine work, great durability, simplicity, and general excellence, they stand "head and shoulders" above all others.

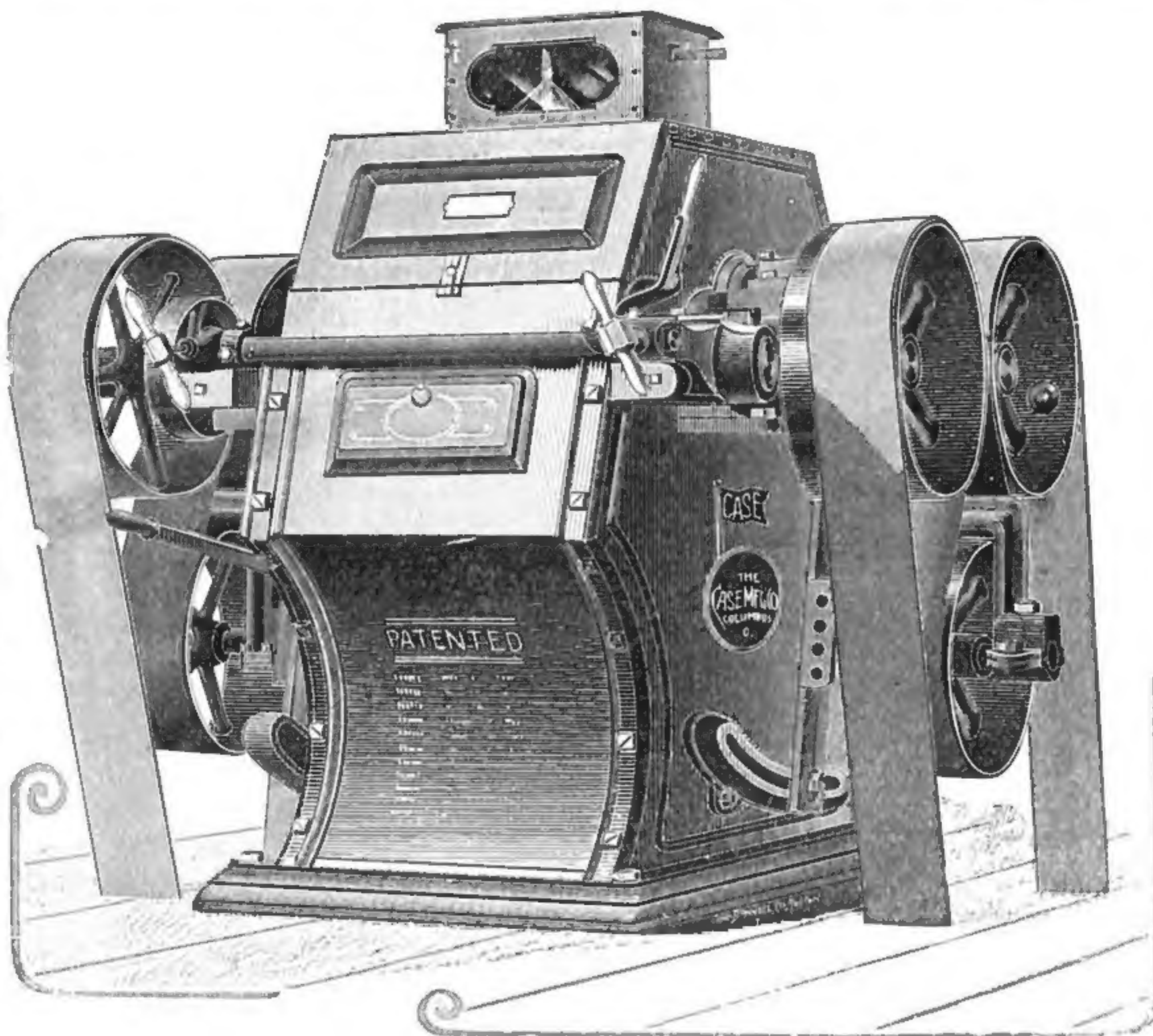
The frame is of iron with a heavy iron base.

The wood-work in top is of select cherry and black walnut, carefully shellacked and varnished.

The handles of adjusting screws and levers are finely nickel plated.

The joints are tight and dustless.

The adjustments easy, simple and perfect.



The roll bearings are wide and finely babbitted.

The belt drive is positive—no little short belts to slip.

The door for examining stock is a great convenience.

The arrangement for leveling rolls, simple and accurate.

The rolls can be thrown apart their entire length by one movement of the lever, and brought back again to original position, requiring no re-setting or experimenting.

Each machine is provided with our AUTOMATIC VIBRATING FEED, which requires no attention, and never fails to spread the feed the entire length of the rolls.



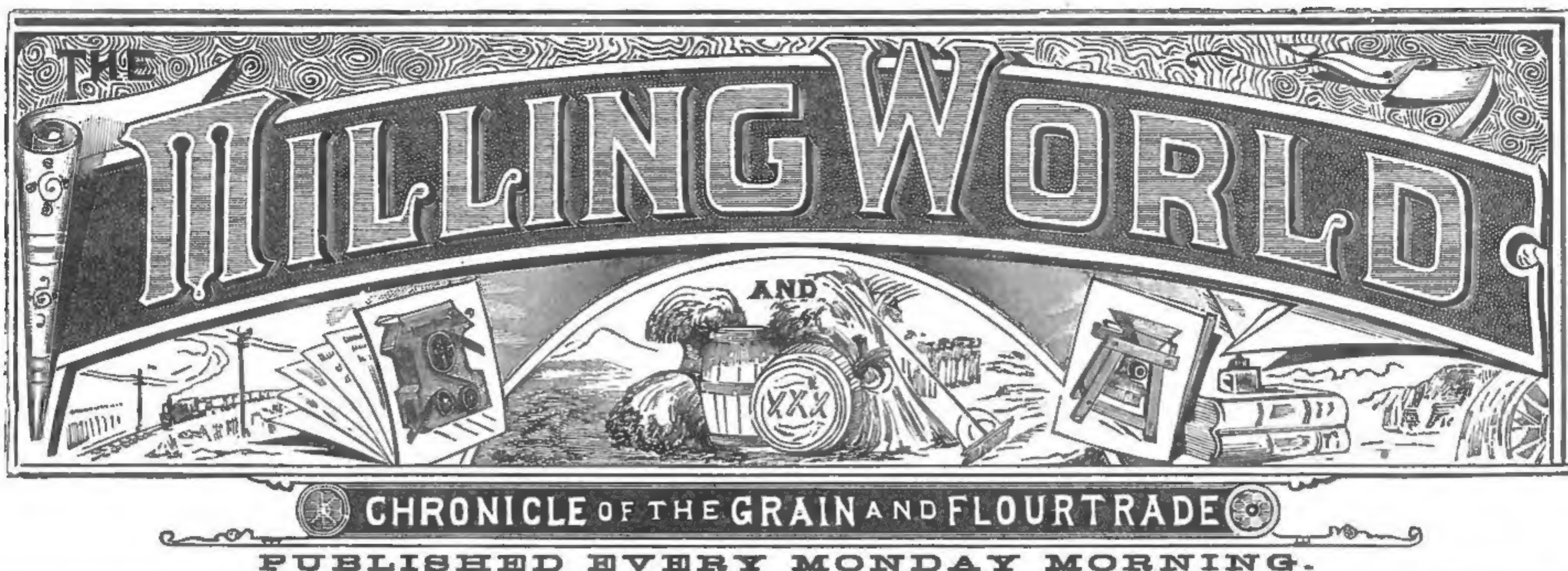
LISTEN! MICHIGAN MILLERS TALKING NOW.

CHARLOTTE, MICH., AUG. 5, 1890.

MESSRS. CASE MFG. CO., COLUMBUS, O.

Gentlemen: The mill is running fine. We are enjoying quite a fine little trade. Already have put over twenty tons of flour on the market here since we started the 7th of July, and it is giving elegant satisfaction. Every one who has seen our outfit pronounces it A 1, and the Case Automatic Feed can't be beat. In fact the Rolls are models of perfection. We are making a close finish and placing our goods alongside of the long system mills, carrying off the cake. We are highly pleased with the millwright work, and find your Messrs. McKenzie and Shough congenial gentlemen to do business with.

Very truly yours, PERKINS & MOON.



VOL. XXIII. No. 1.

BUFFALO, N. Y., SEPTEMBER 1, 1890.

\$1.50 PER YEAR.

EDITOR Cawker pronounces the flour-barrel clause in the new National constitution all right, and his chief argument, or idea, seems to be that it is a good clause because "it has never once been called into use, and probably never will be"! Great is Cawker! Great, greater, greatest! What do the National men think of this latest attempt of their silliest hanger-on! He also declares, editorially, that Mr. Arnold is perfectly satisfied with the decision of the executive committee, which leaves him to secure, the best way he can, that "protection" from litigation which the committee denies to him. Hurroo for Arnold, too!

WHAT is this? Here is a London, England, firm, Messrs. E. R. and F. Turner, of 82 Mark Lane, London, E. C., referring to Mr. J. Murray Case, formerly the Yankee-est Yankee of all Yankee, as "Our Mr. Case." Have we lost J. M. C. forever? Has he become a "reggolar bluddy blawrsted Britisher" in dead earnest? The millers of the United States, all of whom know and love J. M. C., do not wish to think of him as wearing howling plaids and checks, cork helmets, a monocle and other habilimentary paraphernalia and accouterments of the British swell, and we not wish to learn that he prodoses to forsake Uncle Sam for Aunt Vic. Come back, old friend, and grow up with the country, and we'll consider our census total a million richer by your return.

MEMBERS of the National Association of British and Irish Millers, at the recent Edinburgh convention, bewailed the fact that their organization contains only about four per cent. of the total number of millers in the United Kingdom. That certainly is a small showing, but the situation in the United States is still worse. In this country there are estimated to be 17,000 mills and over 25,000 millers, and it is an open question whether the Millers' National Association can claim three, or even two, per cent. of that number. The British organization publishes a complete list of its members, and thus all doubt is settled. The American organization, composed mainly of men who are not practical millers, evidently is ashamed to show the insignificance of its claims to the word "National" by publishing such a list.

MORE than one close observer of the tendency of the Millers' National Association believes that it is the intention of that body to re-appoint an "organ" next year. The appointment was attempted at the Minneapolis convention, but it failed for the time because not enough wire-pulling had been done. Next year, it is thought, the question of an "official organ" will come up, and then the beauty and value of the "flour-barrel" or "capacity" voting clause will be demonstrated. The Minneapolis "Yahoo" wants the appointment, and its friends are the big half-dozen or dozen who cast, under that clause, nearly all the votes that belong to the organization. Does Secretary Barry see the point? Is he "cottoning" to the "Yahoo" sufficiently to catch on to its caudal appendage and be yanked into office for another year by the same "flour-barrel" vote that is supposed to be ready to make the "Yahoo" the "official organ"? Does Brother Hall see the point? The association wants one "organ," and only one. It does not want a milling journal for

an organ. It has no use for milling journals. All its affections go out towards "pirates of the deepest dye." Does Brother Hall see the cat under the meal?

WE do not rely upon all the figures presented in connection with the world's wheat crops presented at the Edinburgh convention of the British and Irish millers. Nor do we have the least confidence in the supposition, or prediction, of Editor Rush, that the United States is likely to become an importer of wheat in 1900. British writers are a long way off from the United States, and it is noticeable that those among them who know the least about the agricultural conditions and capacities of the United States, are the ones who write most dogmatically concerning our immediate future. So far from the year 1900 bringing us up to the importation point in wheat, it is safe to predict that in 1900 Great Britain will draw less wheat from India, Russia, Austria-Hungary and the Southern Hemisphere countries, and as much as, if not more, from the United States than she draws in 1890. When once the wheat-farmers of the United States find it necessary to start in on an era of intenser culture, like that now practiced in some European countries, the American wheat output, that now averages 450,000,000 bushels a year, will go booming up to figures that will make the heads of the European prophets and croakers swim.

THE wheat crop this year in New York city must be far above the average. The accurate "Mail and Express" of that town figures out that the wheat crop of the world this year is 45,000,000 bushels greater than that of last year. That settles—the New York city wheat crop. Estimates of the present wheat crop, made by men in the business, men who know wheat from watermelons, place the shortage of the world this year at 70,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels. These men had not heard from New York city when they made their estimates. The "Mail and Express" editor, glancing over the growing wheat in Broadway, Fifth avenue, the Bowery and Central Park, jumps into the breach and puts the New York shoulder to the wheel, and, presto! the deficiency of 70,000,000 to 100,000,000 is changed to an excess of 45,000,000 bushels, implying that the crop of wheat in New York city for 1890 ranges from 115,000,000 to 145,000,000 bushels. Evidently the exuberant hordes of "cimex lectularius," of "blatta orientalis" and of "culex mosquito de New Jersey," insects very numerous generally in New York, found themselves unable to browse down the wheat in that town to anything like a normal or usual stuntage, while the "bears," the "bulls," the "lambs," the "calves" and the "kids" tried in vain to trample the vital spark out of the sturdy wheat. Hence the somewhatish magnitudinousness of the city crop. Wall street speculators often sow, grow, mow, thresh and winnow a crop of "paper-wheat" of 36,000,000 bushels in a single day, and we rather strongly suspect that the "Mail and Express" man has somehow or other how got the "paper-wheat" crops of Wall street admixed with the world's real wheat crop for 1890. It would be just like a great metropolitan daily to keep an account of the daily option sales of wheat for a year and slide the total into circulation as the wheat crop of the country for the year.

The DAWSON ROLL WORKS CO.

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS,

—MANUFACTURERS OF THE—

Dawson Roller Mills

—AND FURNISHERS OF—

CHILLED IRON ROLLS

WITH DAWSON PATENT CORRUGATION.

ALL STYLES OF FLOUR MILL ROLLS RE-GROUND AND
RE-CORRUGATED WITH ANY FORM OF CORRUGATION.

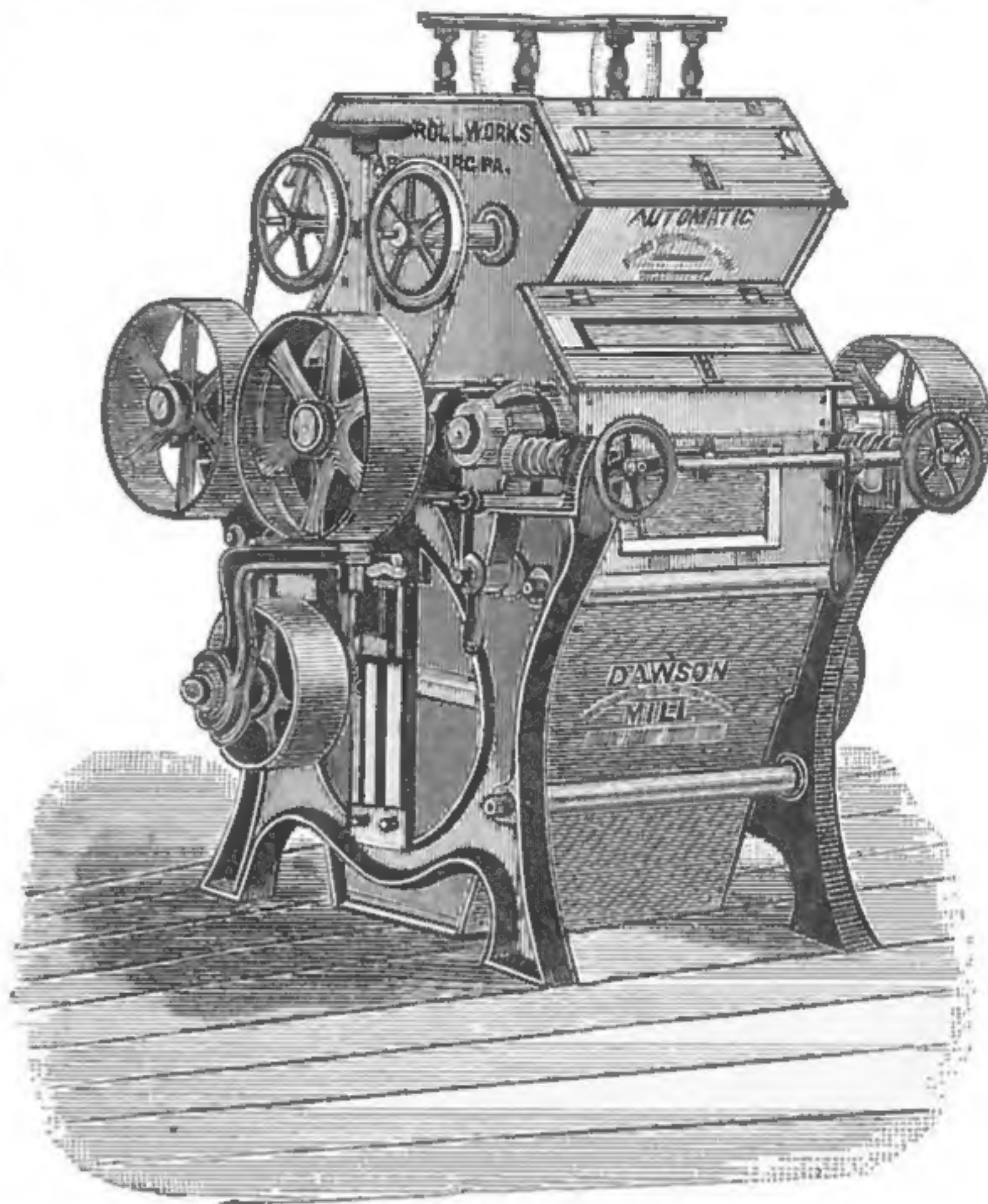
We have had large and extended experience in grinding and corrugating chilled rolls for milling, and have one of the largest and most improved plants in the country for this work, which enables us to meet the most exacting requirements of the trade promptly.

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DAWSON ROLL WORKS CO.

South and Short Streets,

HARRISBURG, PA.



BEST STEEL SAFETY MADE FOR
\$35

Easiest LADIES' Tricycle Known

Our Tricycles the Only Machine ever Recommended by Physicians for Ladies and Girls of a Delicate Constitution.

THE BUFFALO TRICYCLE CO.

Manufacturers of Ladies' and Girls' Tricycles, Ladies' and Boys' Safety Bicycles, Etc., Etc.

640 Linwood Ave., **BUFFALO, N. Y.**

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Advertising Agent

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P. O. DRAWER 5323. *Boston, Mass.*

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IS MADE BY THE
QUEEN CITY PRINTING INK CO.
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BUY THE BEST.

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TERMS, ETC.

AMERICAN INJECTOR CO., NO. 175 Larned St., West, **DETROIT, MICH.**



PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY. OFFICES: { Corner Pearl and Seneca Streets,
Buffalo, N. Y.
McFAUL & NOLAN, - - - PROPRIETORS.
THOMAS MC FAUL. JAMES NOLAN.

SUBSCRIPTION.

In the United States and Canada, postage prepaid, \$1.50 Per Year, in advance; remit by Postal Order, Registered Letter, or New York Exchange. Currency in unregistered letter at sender's risk.

To all Foreign Countries embraced in the General Postal Union, \$2.25 Per Year, in advance.

Subscribers can have the mailing address of their paper changed as often as they desire. Send both old and new addresses. Those who fail to receive their papers promptly will please notify at once.

ADVERTISING.

Rates for ordinary advertising made known on application.

Advertisements of Mills for Sale or to Rent; Partners, Help or Situation Wanted, or of a similar character One cent per word each insertion, or where four consecutive insertions are ordered at once, the charge will be Three cents per word. No advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. Cash must accompany all orders for advertisements of this class.

Orders for new advertisements should reach this office on Friday morning to insure immediate insertion. Changes for current advertisements should be sent so as to reach this office on Saturday morning.

EDITOR'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Correspondence is invited from millers and millwrights on any subject pertaining to any branch of milling or the grain and flour trade.

Correspondents must give their full name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

This paper has no connection with a millfurnishing house and aims to represent the trade without prejudice, fear or favor.

Address all communications

THE MILLING WORLD,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Entered at the Post Office, at Buffalo, N. Y., as mail matter of second-class.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Advertisements under this head, 25 cents each insertion for 25 words, and 1 cent for each additional word. Cash with order. Four consecutive insertions will be given for the price of three.

SITUATION WANTED.

Head miller with over 20 years experience want to make a change this spring. Address, A. MILLER, 67 Weaver Alley Buffalo, N. Y. 4t

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of Mills for Sale or Rent, Partners Wanted, Machines for Sale or Exchange, etc., etc., cost 1 cent per word, for one insertion, or 3 cents per word for four insertions. No order taken for less than 25 cents for one insertion, or 50 cents for four insertions. Cash must accompany the order. When replies are ordered sent care of this office 10 cents must be added to pay postage.

WANTED, TO RENT.

A good Custom Mill, in a good grain section. Steam or water power. Address, MILLER, P. O. Box 170, Pocomoke City, Worcester County, Md. 25t

FOR SALE

Water-power grist and feed mill for sale, at wharf and railroad, near New York. Established business, \$4,000. J. W. ATWATER, 150 Broadway, New York. 1720

FOR RENT.

Clinton Mills, at Black Rock, Buffalo, for rent on reasonable terms, recently repaired and put in good order. Apply to CHAS. DANIELS, over 811 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. 6tf

SITE FOR A STREAM FLOURING MILL.

A first-class site for a Steam Roller Flouring Mill at Grant, Ashland P. O., Mich. Correspondence solicited by the GRANT IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, L. E. Mills, Cor. Sec'y. 2326

WANTED.

A company being formed with large capital to operate flouring mill in vicinity of Washington and Baltimore, require a practical miller and first-class manager, who can command ten to twenty-five thousand dollars. For particulars address, HON. CHAS. S. BAKER, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. 2326

FOR SALE.

A cheap and desirable mill property, consisting of a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, two dwelling houses and all other necessary buildings. The mill has a good custom trade, nicely situated in the borough of New Buffalo, Perry County, Pa. For full particulars call on or address JEFFERSON WADE, New Buffalo, Pa. 232

MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE.

One No. 0 Standard Combined Separator, Smutter and Brush Machine; new, best make.
One 20-Inch Under-Runner Portable Mill, French Buhr Stone, capacity 10 to 12 bushels per hour; new, best make.
One 14-Inch Vertical Feed Mill; best make, new, a bargain.
One No. 6 Dustless Separator; new, a bargain.
One No. 1 Full Rigged Combined Dustless Separator; new, a bargain.
Four Corn Cob Crushers, right or left hand, driven from above or below, best make; capacity 40 to 60 bushels per hour.
Three No. 1 Corn Shellers, capacity 200 to 300 bushels per hour; new.
One No. 2 Purifier. New. Best make. A bargain.
One 20-Inch Portable Mill.
One 18-Inch Double Gear Portable Mill.
For particulars address, FRANK SMITH, care of THE MILLING WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. 5tf

BROTHER Ranck has deftly, cleanly and incurably scalped Brother Seamans on the history of the Millers' National Association. Brother Seamans may as well order a celluloid cranium cover at once. Brother Ranck has completely bared his cranium bones. It can never grow another scalp. Now Brother Ranck should turn his howitzer on Willie Edgar. On history Brother Ranck seems to be well posted. The National should promptly appoint him historian and encourage him to tell all he knows or can find out about that body in the past.

EDITOR Cawker, the Milwaukee humorist, has broken out in a new spot. He now classifies the milling press on the basis of friendliness or unfriendliness to the Millers' National Association. The friendly ones he evidently considers "real" milling journals; the unfriendly ones he dubs "alleged" milling journals. Let us see. This classification implies that THE MILLING WORLD, the "American Miller," the "St. Louis Miller," the "Millstone," the Millers' Review" and the "Roller Mill," are merely "alleged," while the "Modern Miller," the Minneapolis "Yahoo," the Milwaukee "Name" and possibly another are "real," milling journals! Great is Cawker, and chief is he in the congregation of the men of gall! Meanwhile, the National recognizes just one journal, and that journal makes not the least pretension of catering to or even caring for the practical millers. If the Minneapolis "Yahoo" is really the "hoodoo" which Brother Hall calls it, what must the Milwaukee affair be called? How would "Yahoodoobooohoozoolootootoopohpoh" answer for a cognomen for it! "Real" and "alleged" are good, coming from Editor Cawker!

AMERICAN free-traders, with that lofty scorn which marks the average free-trader, ask: "What is the use of a 'protective duty' of 20 cents a bushel on wheat, when the United States exports, instead of imports, wheat? Is not this duty a help to the speculators who make fortunes by gambling in grain?" Let the American free-trader read the answer to these questions in the following paragraph from a New York free-trade importers' journal of August 21: "Mr. Nightingale received a cable inquiry from London to-day, asking what price could be obtained here in New York on re-shipments of American wheat from there, and also on Russian winter wheat about equal to our Kansas wheat of last crop, or choice No. 3 red. Mr. Nightingale said that our millers say they could use it, and that at 10 cents duty it could be laid down with the free freight now ruling both ways, but that the 20 cents duty existing shuts it out, although re-shipments of American which would not have to pay duty are likely, as New York is actually 8 cents over Liverpool with free freights hence." This paragraph shows two things: 1. The protective duty of 20 cents a bushel on wheat to-day stands as a direct protection for the American wheat-grower against the Russian wheat-grower. Without that duty, Russian wheat would be coming into the United States to-day, not because it is needed to supply the people of the United States with bread, not because we actually need grain, for we have an exportable surplus of 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 bushels, but simply to enable the grain speculators on the "bear" side to wreck the market values of the wheat crop of the United States for 1889-90. This ought to be plain, even to the purblind free-trader. 2. The speculator is directly injured, while the American farmer is directly benefited, by the operation of the 20-cent duty, which prevents the importation of Russian wheat to be used merely as a speculative hammer with which to pound down the prices of American wheat. The importation of wheat into a country that has a surplus of many millions of bushels can not be a legitimate move. If British dealers have more Russian and American wheats than they can sell or consume, they should have no further interest in American prices. The motion to import dutiable Russian wheat, or to re-import non-dutiable American wheat, means gambling of the most vicious sort, and it is well for the American farmer and miller, and ill for the American and British gamblers and swindlers, that the protective duty on wheat is just what it is.

THE COMBINATION CRAZE.

A. B. SALOM.

COMBINATION is the craze of the day. Capitalists are combining to insure profitable returns on their investments. Mechanics are combining to control the labor field. Consumers are combining to force producers to sell cheaply. Producers are combining to force consumers to pay high prices. Combination in every field of labor is the one conspicuous movement of the time. Singularly enough, each combination cries out against every other and denounces all others as criminal and dangerous. The cry and accusation are returned with interest, and the result is endless turmoil. Scores of combinations have failed, and scores of new ones are forming. The most extensive of these wonderful combinations is the newest one, that of the agriculturists of the United States, which in its various branches is said to contain 4,000,000 members, of whom 400,000 are under age, and 600,000 are women. The combination of the farmers is made up of a number of different organizations. The chief one of these is the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, formed at St. Louis, Mo., in 1889, by the union of the National Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union of America and the National Agricultural Wheel. Other farmers' organizations have been absorbed by the Alliance. The National Farmers' League, entirely political in its objects, proposes to act in harmony with the Alliance and the Grange. Its membership in New York State is 40,000. The National Colored Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union is a Southern organization, and has a membership of 1,000,000. The Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association has about 500,000 members. The Northwestern Alliance is strong in Kansas and neighboring States. The Patrons of Industry has 90,000 members in that State and as many more in Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio and New York.

The Farmers' Alliance, about 17 years old, contains nearly 3,000,000 members. It was originated in Texas. Uniting with other organizations, it was incorporated in the District of Columbia as a national trade-union under the name of "The National Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union," and completed its consolidation with the National Agricultural Wheel on the first day of October, 1889. It is a secret society and has a wide range of membership of both sexes. It admits negroes in some States, but bars them out of the National Council. The rules permit the admission of country doctors, preachers, mechanics and school-teachers. Persons engaged in any of the following occupations are excluded: Merchants, bankers, brokers, commission merchants, cotton, grain or produce buyers; lawyers, city doctors, preachers and school-teachers; land-agents, book-agents, peddlers, canvassers, livery-stable keepers and saw-mill men; all dealers, speculators and gamblers; and any others whose greatest interests do not harmonize with farming. When a person is engaged in farming, and in addition thereto follows one of the occupations that are not admitted, the rule is that he can not be admitted. The purposes of the Alliance, officially declared, are these:

To labor for the education of the agricultural classes in the science of economic government in a strictly non-partisan spirit. To endorse the motto: "In things essential, unity; and in all things, charity." To develop a better state, mentally, morally, socially and financially. To create a better understanding for sustaining civil officers in maintaining law and order. To constantly strive to secure entire harmony and good-will among all mankind and brotherly love among ourselves. To suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry and selfish ambition. To assuage the sufferings of a brother or sister, bury the dead, care for the widows and educate the orphans; to exercise charity toward offenders; to construe words and deeds in their most favorable light, granting honesty of purpose and good intentions to others, and to protect the principles of the Alliance unto death.

The governing body is the Supreme Council, which is composed of delegates from the State organizations. The executive officers are a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer. The subordinate Alliances seek to provide the members with such social, educational and commercial advantages as can be gained by co-operation. They endeavor to secure the highest price for the produce raised for sale,

and the lowest price on the commodities that must be purchased. Of the political methods of the Alliance one of its official declarations is:

Our political methods are strictly non-partisan and must ever remain so, because every candidate, before taking the pledge, is assured that it will in no way conflict with his political or religious views. All political parties are represented in our ranks, and all are expected to work in their respective parties to secure a just recognition of the rights of the farmer. All questions in political economy will be thoroughly discussed, and when the order can agree on a reform as necessary they will demand it of the Government and of every political party, and if the demand goes unheeded they will devise ways to enforce it. The most essential reforms must come from legislation, but that does not necessarily compel the responsibility of choosing candidates and filling the offices. Such a course may become necessary, but will not be resorted to under any other circumstances.

The Alliance is not satisfied with any existing institution. It aims at a general overthrow and reconstruction. Its political platform is as follows:

We demand the abolition of National banks and the substitution of legal tender Treasury notes in lieu of National bank-notes issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system; regulating the amount needed on a per capita basis as the business interests of the country expands; and that all money issued by the Government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private. We demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures of all agricultural and mechanical productions; preserving such a stringent system of procedure in trials as shall procure the prompt conviction, and imposing such penalties as shall secure most perfect compliance with the law. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting the alien ownership of land, and that Congress take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands, now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroad and other corporations, in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them, be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers. Believing in the doctrine of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," we demand that taxation, National or State, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all revenues, National, State, or county, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the Government, economically and honestly administered. We demand that Congress issue a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate exchange through the medium of the United States mail. We demand that the means of communication and transportation shall be owned by and operated in the interest of the people, as is the United States postal system.

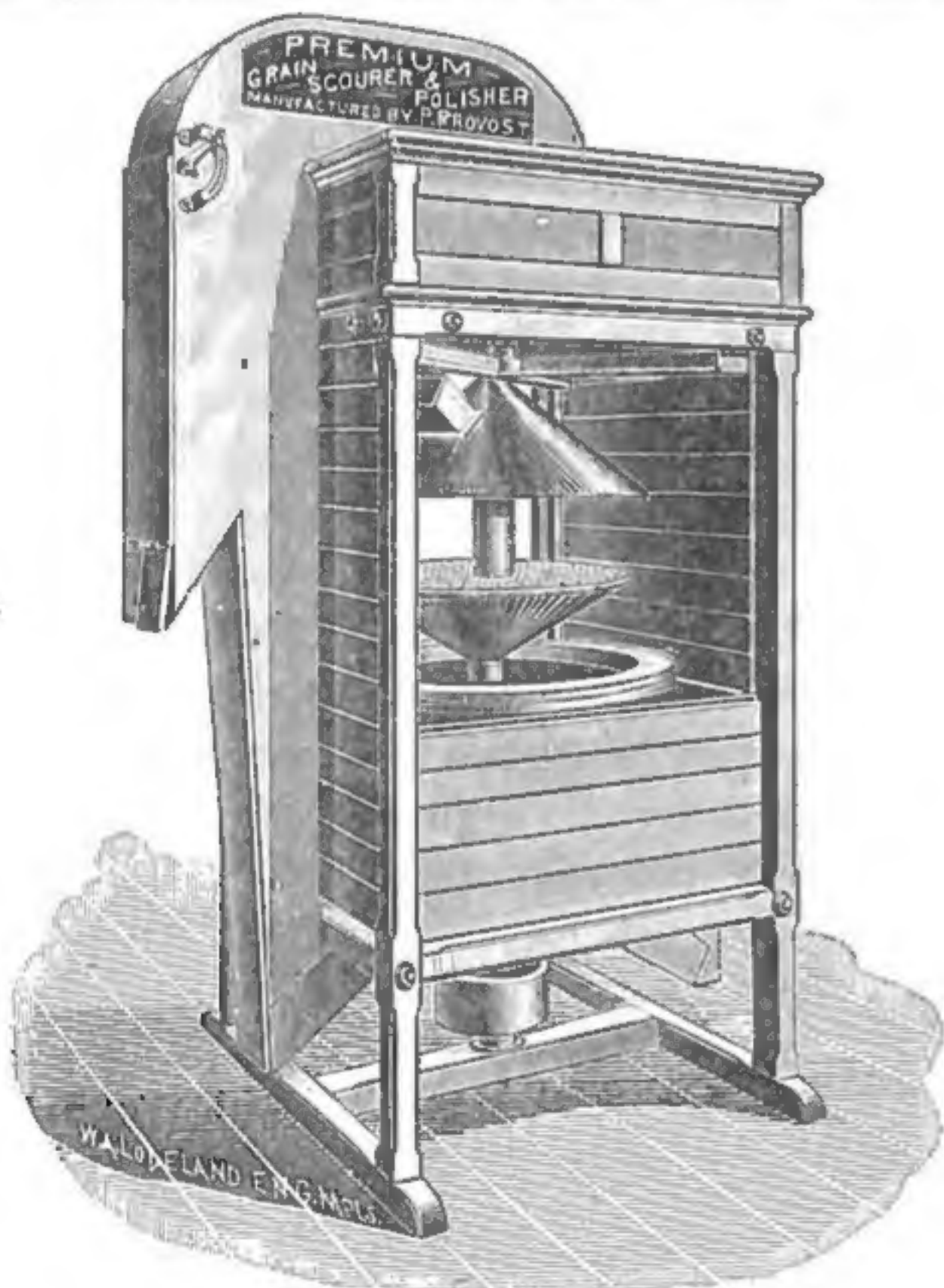
At first sight, this combination appears formidable. It has a great membership, widely scattered and fairly organized. It has a great voting capacity already, claiming over a quarter of the votes cast in the country in a presidential election. Notwithstanding all these things, the combination will collapse. Its successful use of its influence will be in local matters here and there. It can not exert an influence on national matters proportionate to its magnitude. Several potent reasons are against its success: 1. Its doctrines are too radical to gain general acceptance. Its position is that of a general destroyer, with neither the wish nor the power to reconstruct on a better basis. 2. It aims at too much. Defeat will bring discouragement and disintegration, as it has to other more compact and better disciplined combinations with greater causes of complaint. 3. It proposes merciless methods of exclusion and boycotting. These methods will drive out the thinking members. 4. It places too much reliance upon legislation. It says that "the most essential reforms must come from legislation," which is not true. The "most essential reforms" must come through the individual to the community. The individual is out of the reach of reformatory legislation, unless the Alliance proposes to invest the government with paternal powers and authority to compel men to be sober, industrious and economical. 5. It is an intolerant platform throughout. 6. It is vicious "class legislation" of the most vicious character from beginning to end. It proposes to advance the prices of farm produce to the highest possible point, and to depress the prices of other products to the lowest possible point. Briefly, it is a gigantic attempt to bend a whole nation to the interests of

a single class, and the attempt is to be made with all the vicious aims and instrumentalities, all the force and terrors of the ordinary "strike."

As in the case of other combinations, so in the case of this, the patriotic citizen will ask: Can it succeed? Should it succeed? It seems safe to predict that it can not succeed. Already the combination is divided into factions on the Sub-Treasury Bill and other questions. Naturally there will be antagonism between the northern and the southern sections, and between the eastern and western sections. Concession will be demanded all around that will never be granted. The intolerance, the narrowness of underlying spirit will widen every breach and defeat all attempted reconciliation. The factions will vibrate more or less sympathetically with the great political parties from which the majority of their members has been drawn. Frankly, it should not succeed. No general good would be secured through its success. The evil effects of its spirit are already visible in the hostility to railroads and other interests in certain sections. It would be the most serious blunder of the age to put the government in possession of the "means of communication and transportation," which would mean the wiping out of private enterprise and the conversion of the government into a gigantic politico-commercial machine managed by corrupt and incompetent men to the general disadvantage of the public. The combination of agriculturists offers the country no benefit. It does offer great and positive damages. It will fail, and it should fail. It may live long enough to die, and it will follow all other combinations into limbo, carrying with it the mountebanks who are engineering the movement in their own narrow interests.

THE PREMIUM GRAIN-SCOURER.

Herewith is illustrated the "Premium" grain-scourer and polisher, manufactured by Mr. Peter Provost, 110 Fifth avenue, South, Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Provost is the inventor and patentee of this machine. He claims that, for



THE "PREMIUM" GRAIN-SCOURER.

simplicity in construction and thoroughness in its work, as well as for capacity, it is far ahead of anything else of this kind ever put on the market. The results of its work are very different from the results of work done by other machines, as it will scour as much or as little as is desired. It is well known that improved wheat-cleaning machinery is what millers are in want of at present, and in this line inventors have not kept pace with other improvements of this nature, and consequently millers will hail the arrival of this machine with the greatest pleasure. Address Mr. Provost for full information. His address is P. O. Box 636, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

COTEMPORARY COMMENT.

The proceedings in the recent convention of the National Millers' Association have just drawn the fire of a large num-

ber of milling journals, and a very galling fire it is. Coming after mature deliberation, it can not be ascribed to a sudden outburst, or set down to impulsive indignation. After pondering over and digesting the work of the convention, cotemporaries coincide with the views expressed by us, that the National Association ignores the small miller and does not give either prompt or proper attention to the protection of millers from alleged patent infringement litigation. Secretary Barry discharges his duties in an efficient manner and has exerted himself to improve the methods pursued by the National, but so far without producing any change for the better. Under the "capacity" clause any action of the National Association in convention assembled can be readily controlled by a few large millers in the Northwest. What influence can small millers possibly exercise in a deliberative body of their craft where they are practically disfranchised? A large number of small millers have adhered to the National under the belief that so comprehensive an organization of millers would protect its humblest members from the vexation and expenses of suits brought for infringements of patents. Even this faith in the efficiency, utility, not to say sincerity, of the National Association has been shattered. (Here follows a recital of the case of F. Arnold, of St. Cloud, Minn.) Mr. Arnold, as the defendant, is the unwilling representative of roller-millers, the suit being "on process." The loss of his case is likely to bring trouble and financial loss to millers in every section of the country. Yet the Millers' National Association, instead of boldly taking up the cudgel for one of its members, the one selected for his weakness as a promising test case, has backed down and out on a technicality. Of what benefit is such an association to millers? —Philadelphia "Millers' Review."

It will please the commission men in general to learn that B. P. Hutchinson is about to give up the commission business. He finds the details too harassing.—Chicago "Daily Business."

It is a curious fact that wheat is now being imported (our market being relatively much higher than the foreign) in this way: Steamers that are chartered and must load wheat are taking on their cargo going to the other side, and, without discharging, are sold back to us as an option, thus avoiding the duty of 15 cents per bushel, and making money after paying freight both ways. Indian and Russian wheat could both be imported at a profit now but for the duty. And yet the people say the duty does not protect the farmers.—Baltimore "Journal of Commerce."

A blast of ruin sweeps over the land and shatters the gimcrack prosperity built up on the flimsy foundations of paper money in the last three years; it warps this fair nation, which has now shrunk to the proportions of 1880, in a procrustean process that is a painful mutilation of the body politic and financial; and that process, we grieve to think, must continue until the next change of Government, when new men and new ideas may change the fatal course the country is pursuing with such strange fatality in spite of all warnings and all dangers.—Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, "Standard."

POINTS IN MILLING.

POSSIBLY the spring-wheat millers will have some more experience in milling wrinkled wheat on this crop. Late reports seem to mean that a portion of the northwestern crop will show wrinkling and shriveling. Wrinkled wheat can be milled, but it calls for patience and several other christian graces in the miller.

WRINKLED grain calls for even more care and thoroughness in cleaning than plump grain. Every depression in the coat of the berry is likely to carry impurities to the rolls, and that means bad color in the flour. Let the motto be: Clean perfectly.

OF course "there is no such thing as crease-dirt." Dozens of reliable men have so declared, and not one of them has any cause for deceiving his fellows. They have "examined the subject thoroughly," and they "find that the crease-dirt

exists only in imagination." This is very definite, and, like all other definite things, it ought to be convincing and satisfactory. Let me ask, however, if there be no crease-dirt, what name shall the miller give to the dark stuff that resides in the seam of the wheat berry and defies all attempts to dislodge it? It may not be "dirt," but what is it? It is not flour. It is not bran. It is not germ. It is not fuzz. What is it? Will some cock-sure "no-crease-dirt" miller name it? If he will name it, he can have it all, without price or protest.

A FLOATING paragraph announces that one automatic sprinkler-prevented 12 fires in the month of July alone, while the same sprinkler saved 140 plants from destruction during the year 1889. Good for that sprinkler! Wonder if it is known in Winona, La Crosse and Kensington?

NATURALLY, millers are paying a great deal of attention to the sprinkling question, and they can not understand why so many sprinkled flour-mills should run away with the sprinklers and burn down in spite of them. Sprinklers, like other machines, must grow to perfection by degrees, and doubtless those in existence are growing towards perfection rapidly. At the same time, flour-mills seem to give them their worst "rassles" on the journey.

MILLING PATENTS.

Among patents granted Aug. 26, 1890, are the following:

Henry Farrar, Buffalo, N. Y., No. 435,057, a dust-collector.

J. S. Ash, Canal Winchester, O., No. 435,165, dust-collector.

Heman A. Barnard, Moline, Ill., No. 435,167, a grain-sparator, comprising the combination of the vertical air-trunks and the screenings-collecting chambers communicating with said trunks, respectively, but lying at right angles to each other, with the endless-belt conveyer in one of said chambers arranged to drive a mechanical conveyer in the other chamber.

WHITE BEECHWOOD FLOUR.

Says the New York "Tribune": At Mount Pleasant, N. Y., on the Ulster and Delaware Railroad, is a mill which makes wood-flour out of white beechwood. The logs, stripped of bark, are forced against a cutting machine which makes 400 revolutions a minute. The thin shavings are dried and put into a hopper which grinds them into flour. The flour is bagged and sent to New York. Says a gentleman who visited the mill the other day: "A man told me there is a pretty big sale for the stuff. He said that part of it was used as paper stock and in the preparation of lincrusta walton. That is the ostensible purpose for which it is made, but the workman told me that a good deal of the stuff went into the hands of contractors for furnishing Indian rations, and that considerable of it also went into the cheap breads sold in the Italian and Hebrew districts in the lower part of New York city."

THE SPECULATOR AND HIS VIEW.

Following is an abstract of a letter on the Butterworth option bill written to the "Members of the Fifty-first Congress" by "Deacon" S. V. White, of New York, N. Y., who is a conspicuous speculator and a member of the New York Cotton Exchange, the Coffee Exchange, the Produce Exchange, and the Chicago Board of Trade, and who deals also in the St. Louis Merchant's Exchange. Mr. White says:

"The strong ground urged against full trade in options is that it enables interested buyers of farm products to combine and sell down futures, to enable them to buy their needed supply for less than its worth, to the detriment of the producer. But if there is to be no open competition, they do not even need to sell products down. All they have to do is to sit quietly by and wait till the farmer's wheat or corn comes to market. There can then be but two classes of competitors for the grain when it arrives, the shippers and the warehousemen, and so, instead of a thousand buyers, there are fifty. The wheat must be sold, or there is demurrage to pay for the delay of the boat or the cars. The fifty men can see that there is grain enough, which must be sold in due time, to furnish more than an adequate supply. Has taking competition away from these fifty buyers given them a

change of heart, and made them so much in love with the producer that they bid wheat up and buy it as high as they can, or will they, with general competition killed, get it as low as they can? Again, there is another fallacy in this matter as to what men can accomplish in the way of selling produce down where there is an open market. Do not forget, what every bear in the market feels with painful certainty every minute while his speculation continues, that every bushel of grain sold short has to be bought back again by that seller within the prescribed limit of time of the option.

"If the legitimate demand for consumption at Chicago is 30,000,000 bushels of wheat for the month of October, and 30,000,000 have been sold short by the bears for that month, then there are 60,000,000 to buy, and of that the 30,000,000 short must be bought, no matter what the price on or before October 31st. If prices do not suit a shipper in October, he may buy more corn and less wheat; or he may keep out of the market and await November prices; but the fellow who is short 100,000 bushels of October wheat must buy 100,000 bushels from some one who actually has it and pay for it in October, or financially fail. No, the demand for an article is not satisfied by short sales (except for the moment), but it increases pari passu with each short sale added to the list of obligatory purchases. But again, the operation of dealing in options advances a market unduly much more readily than it depresses it. This arises from the fact that it is the natural order of trading, as men's minds work, to buy before selling; and the statistics will show that there are at least five constitutional bulls to one bear. But at last it all resolves itself into the old, old question of supply and demand, and markets advance and decline in obedience to this great primal law, regardless of option or spot cash, of bear or of bull. The advantages of a free, full market are:

"1. Trading in futures enables the farmer to get at his home railway station the full market, less only the freight and actual charges to the city, and to get it cash down. To-day Minnesota and Nebraska and the whole West are full of wheat-buyers. At every station the telegraphic click tells of September wheat at \$1.08½ in Chicago. The enterprising buyer wires his house to sell 5,000 September wheat, and in an instant it is done. He has a certainty of the price he is to receive and so buys the farmer's wheat, deliverable within two weeks, at a price which pays freight, handling and a small commission, and the farmer has all the advantage at home of the advanced Chicago prices. Is there a man so blind as not to see that, if the buyer had to take the risk of a fortnight's fluctuations in the grain market, he could not pay within many cents per bushel of the advanced prices?

"2. Trading in futures attracts capital, and, without permitting monopoly, it furnishes funds to pay cash for all products. It does this by giving a certain, safe margin, upon which the banker and commission merchant can invest in cash grain. If I can sell 1,000,000 bushels of December wheat at \$1.10 and can sell 1,000,000 September at \$1.05, I sell the one and buy the other, and my money is safely invested and the profit easily computable. The storage will be ½ cent. per month for three months, or 2½ cents. Six per cent. interest will be 1½ cents for three months. Allow ½ cent for insurance and incidentals, and there is a commission of \$10,000, besides interest, for advancing \$1,000,000 three months. With a large, free, full market the surplus capital of the world offers itself to commerce to handle the world's products, when not one per cent. of that same capital could be had for investment in those products.

"What is the poor Granger crying about, any way? When this Congress went into session the price of Chicago spot wheat was about 75 cent per bushel. Now it is about \$1.05, or an advance of nearly 40 per cent. on the opening of this session price. But while this Congress has sat, and while the Butterworth bill has slumbered, the price of corn has advanced from 30 to 50 cents per bushel, an increase of 66½ per cent. at the latest dates. Kansas was content to use green cottonwood and soft coal for fuel, while the corn in the crib quietly threatened to pay that much bemoaned 'mortgage on the farm.' What has happened in the grain markets where options are delt in?

"In the face of most abundant crops, wheat in Chicago sold at \$2 per bushel in September, 1888, and, while that was a spasmodic price which did not help the farmer at the time, yet, sowholesome was the moral effect of the bear-skins, tanned and hung up on a certain Mr. Hutchinson's fence, that for the entire month of October, 1888, wheat was worth \$1.15, and in March, 1889, it was about \$1.10, the benefit of which prices the farmers did not obtain."

CATARRH.

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS—HAY FEVER.
A NEW HOME TREATMENT.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks.

N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 337 and 339 West King street, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Advocate.*

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above.

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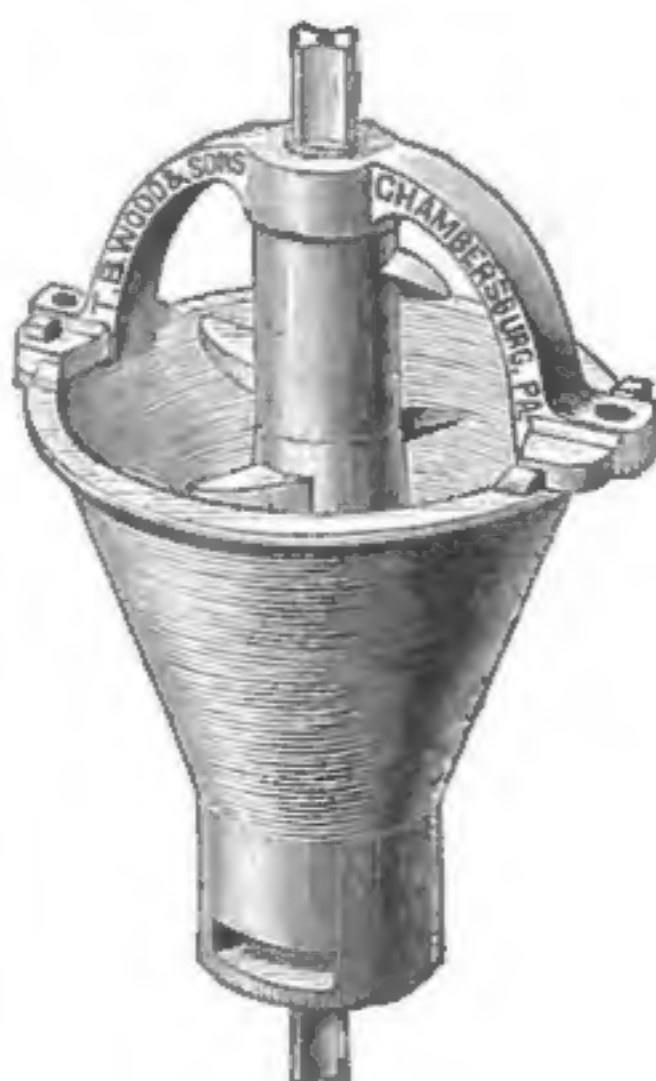
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Practical Notes

AN ACID FOR CLEANING.—An acid which seems to have a peculiar solvent action upon the oxides and yet leaves the metallic surface intact, is oleic, and when combined with finely-powdered Venetian red and cleaning fluids, it leaves nothing to be desired in cleaning and polishing brass.

GENERAL NOTES.

THERE are about 54,000,000 square miles of land on the globe, of which Europe has 4,000,000, America 16,000,000, Asia 19,000,000, Africa 12,000,000, and Australia and the rest 3,000,000.

FREE TRADE INSOLENCE.

Insolence is one of the chief weapons of the free-trader. Wherever facts would be against him, he simply ignores facts and proceeds to treat the public as a collective ignoramus, ready to be convinced by bald falsehood and overthrown by sophistry. For instance, here is the Brazilian journal called the "Rio News," in commenting on the proposition to establish an international American bank, giving expression to this choice bit of insanity and falsehood: "We are advised that the projected American bank is to have its seat in the United States, with a capital of \$25,000,000, and will have branches at all the principal commercial centers on the continent. If it were not for existing restrictions, we believe that such a bank would easily secure a brilliant success; but in view of the discriminating tax levied in Argentina, the two-thirds capital requirement here in Brazil, the various exactions of other countries, and the hostile tariff legislation of the United States, what chance is there for such an enterprise? Frankly, the United States must reverse her policy and treat all these American nations as friends and neighbors, before any real commercial progress can be made. Asking everything while yielding nothing is certainly a very poor method for developing commerce. It might do to start a horse trade, but never to build up a permanent and advantageous foreign trade. While the present Chinese policy prevails at Washington, it will be wise for merchants and capitalists to put away their South American maps, for they will never accomplish enough to pay for the trouble taken."

The foolhardy insolence in this expression lies in the implication that the United States, in business with her southern neighbors, is in the habit of "asking everything and yielding nothing," and of treating them as something else than "friends and neighbors." The British free-trader, who edits the "Rio News" on British capital and in British interests, ignores the fact that Brazil, whose products come into the United States free, without important exception, imposes a prohibitive import duty on American flour and a heavy export duty on rubber and coffee designed for the United States. The same policy, in greater or less degree, is pursued by other Central American and South American countries, and the insolent "Rio News" knows it. The relations of the United States towards southern countries have been uniformly friendly, neighborly, liberal and generous so far as we are concerned, and quite as uniformly the other way so far as our southern neighbors are concerned. Where we have levied duties, it has been strictly and consistently in line with our national policy of protection, and those duties concern other and more important countries precisely as they concern our southern neighbors. On the other hand, the duties levied by our southern neighbors have been simply prohibitive and discriminating so far as our goods and products are concerned. The British free-trade "Rio News" and the British free-trade New York "Commercial Bulletin," which quotes all its falsehoods as gospel truth and infallible

wisdom, know the truth, but their British employers are paying them to propagandize British free-trade, and falsehood is the only instrument available in that work. We advise the "Rio News" and its New York British-free-trade-importer-and-middle-man-and-alien ally, the "Commercial Bulletin," to try a new instrument, whose edge shall be truth, whose handle shall be facts, and whose temper shall be one of fairness, justice and equity. Treating the 64,000,000 citizens of the United States as purblind fools, and assuming that all the business and financial wisdom on earth is centered in the two British free-trade branch offices in Rio and New York, will never bring about the Cobdenite Millennium. Free-trade is a collapsed dogma the world over. Even so-called "free-trade Great Britain" imposes heavy import duties on tobacco, alcohol, tea, coffee and other articles of general consumption. In twenty years a free-trader will be as much of a rarity and a curiosity as the tailed man of Borneo or the "What-is-it?" of interior Africa.

SOME MILLING POETRY!!

THE TECHNIQUE OF MILLING.

"Wheat grain has a bran side outside,
And it has a flour side inside,
And the miller handles both sides,
Every day on this side, that side,
He must work it inside outside,
Getting all the flour side outside."

"BANG" IN MILLING WORLD.

This is technique of the mill
Situating by the rill,
Or on some distant hill
Near a station;
This is the logic of the flour
That is poured out every hour
In a perpetual shower
To feed the nation.

It is simple as it's old,
It is gospel seldom told,
And the method it is bold,
Sure as blitzen!
The grain is cleaned, if new or old,
Then it's fed between the roll,
And the flour—it is sold
Without much flin'.

Because it's pure, and has the flour side
Busted from the bran side,
And separate from the inside
Of the hull;
Thus the flour of the nation,
Manufactured near the station,
Is made upon a corrugation
That is "dull."

Some say this is very slack
In its statement of the fact
As to the general workings
Of the mill—
That to make the flour pure,
You must be very sure
To cut the "bran can" open
With a will.

How could it be "busted" if it's "cut"?
How can a villa be a hut,
Or a wagon make the rut
Without a wheel?
So the flour from our grain,
That we hauled in on the train,
Is finished in the main
With a reel.

Hustling experts on the fly,
Are often heard to cry:
"My new mill's a forerunner
Of great change!"
And the reason they espouse,
With the wherefores and the hows,
Is the stock is handled on a
Moderate range.

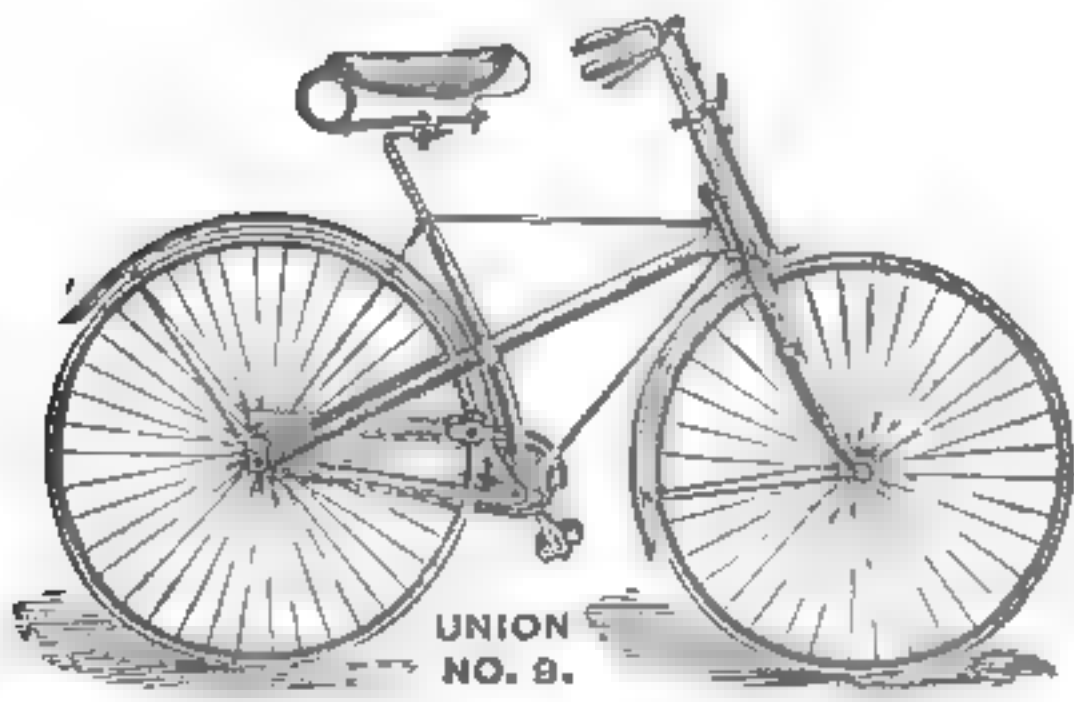
"Bang" this new gospel taught,
While everybody thought
It was being wrought
From prolific brain;
When really it is older than the hill
That is stationed by the rill,
And on which is built the mill
That grinds our grain.

O. C. RITTER in "Modern Miller."

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

Good Housekeeping for August 30 opens with a very valuable paper on the feet, in its series on "The Head, the Hands, the Feet." This is followed by a variety of papers relating to all phases of the household, including the children. There is especially a pertinent article on "Simple Remedies" for the treatment of infantile complaints, which ought to be in the hands of all young mothers, in order that they may understand, many of them do not, the proper care of minor cases of illness. Clark W. Bryan & Co., Springfield, Mass., are the publishers.

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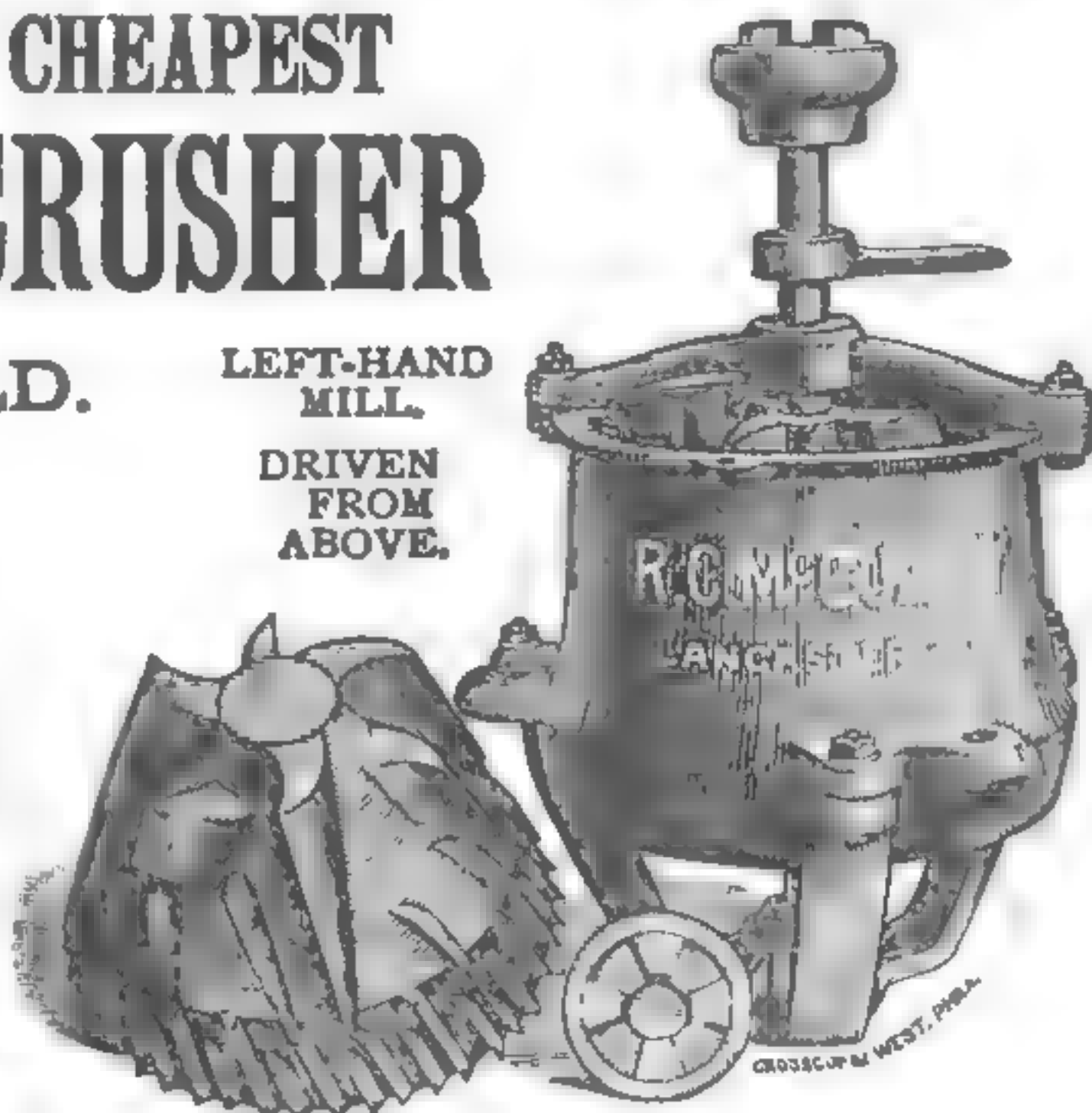
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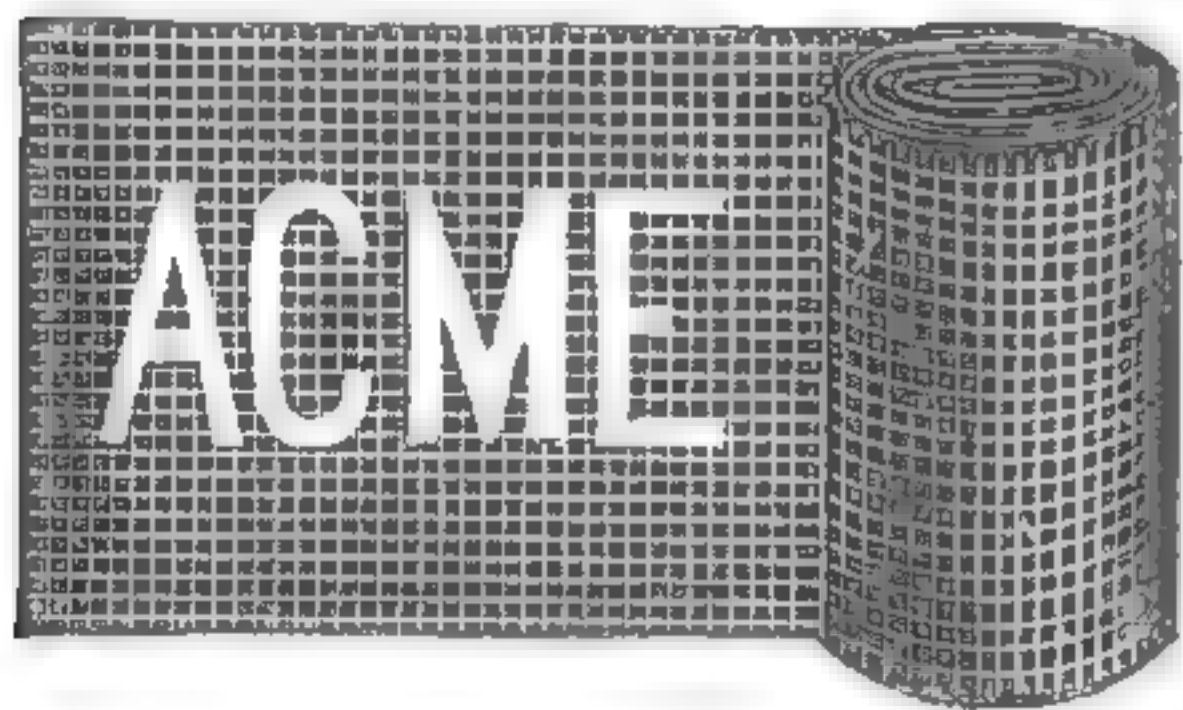
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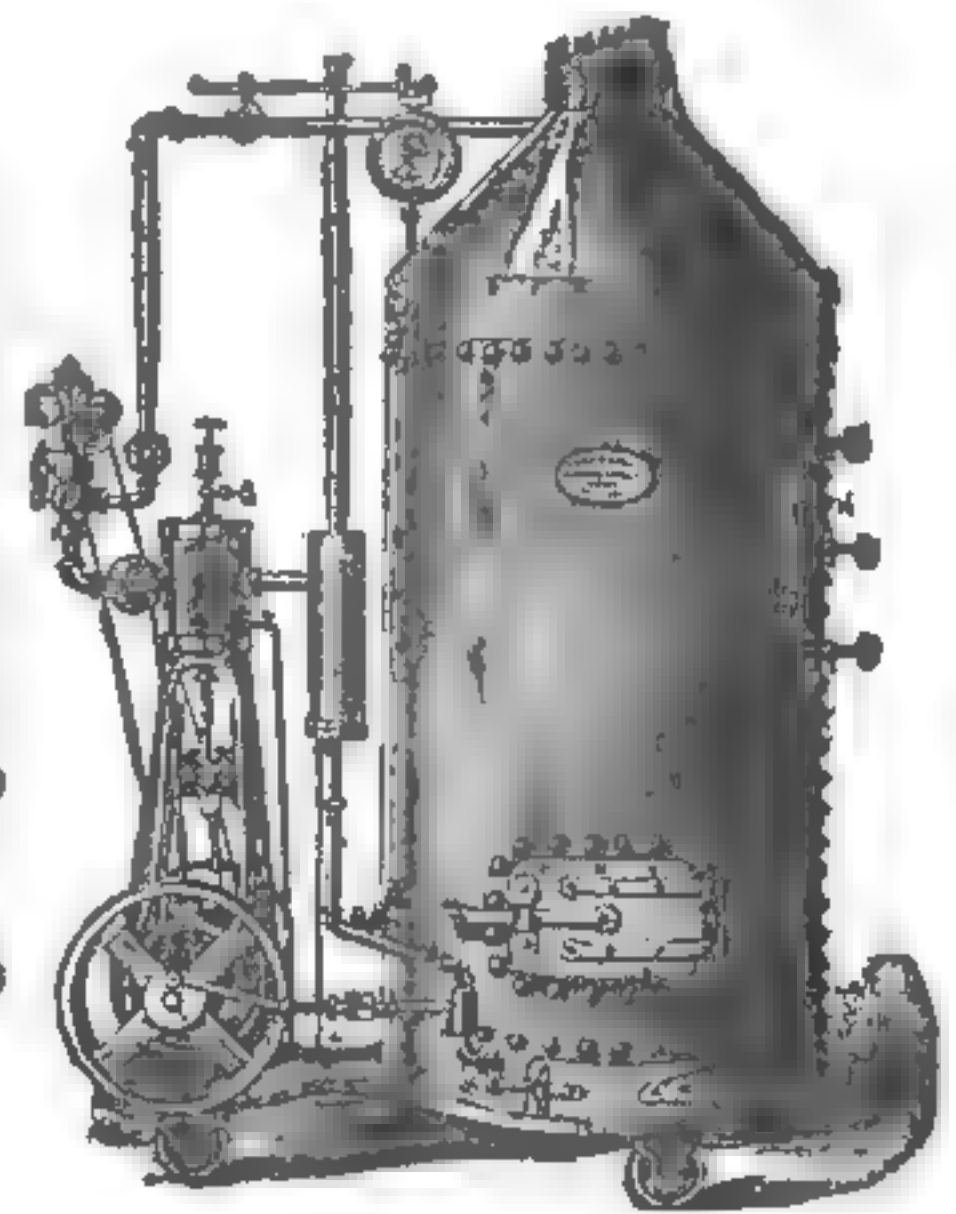
"THE MILLING WORLD."

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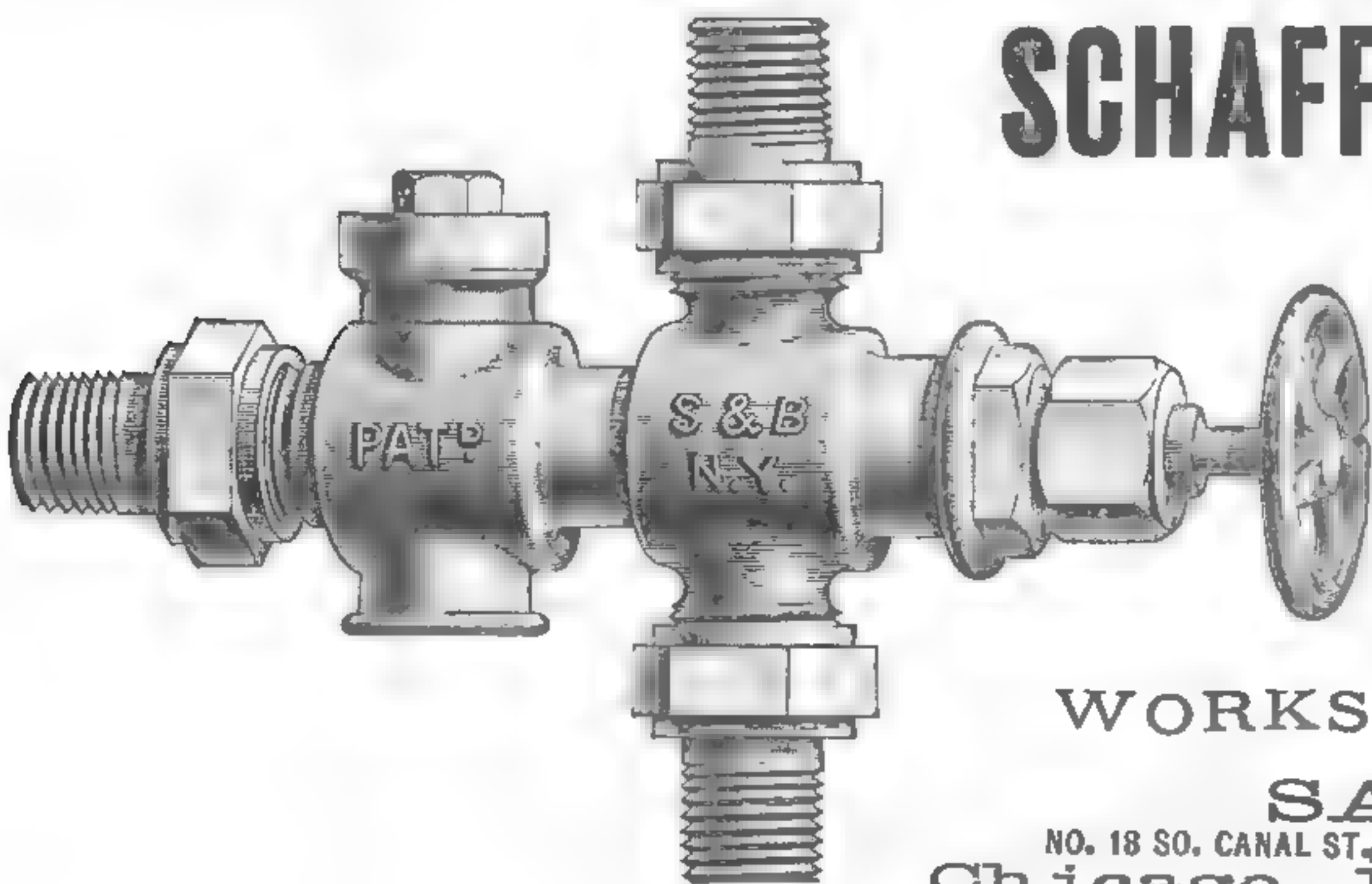
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Tonawanda N. Y.

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PYROMETER AND THERMOMETER, STEAM TRAPS, REDUCING VALVES, AND ENGINE AND BOILER APPLIANCES IN GENERAL.

WORKS AT BROOKLYN, N. Y.

SALESROOMS:

NO. 18 SO. CANAL ST.,
Chicago, Ill.

NO. 40 JOHN STREET,
New York.



The Montpelier, O., Milling Co. sold out.
 J. Dunn, miller, Mifflintown, Pa., is dead.
 J. Webster, Calvary, Md., remodels his mill.
 Groff & Co.'s flour-mill, Weston, O., burned.
 M. Rogers, miller, Rudy, Pa., now J. S. Groff.
 M. P. Godfrey, Minneola, Fla., builds a corn-mill.
 I. M. Tyns' grist mill, Parham's Store, Va., burned.
 Wm. Lees & Co., millers, Perrysburg, O., dissolved.
 J. J. Jordan, Wardensville, W. Va., remodeled to rolls.
 Bennett & Castleman, Wilford, Tenn., remodel to rolls.
 The Marion Oil Mill Co., Marion, S. C., build a grist-mill.
 D. Ashcroft, Wyatt, W. Va., builds a 50 barrel roller mill.
 I. Oats, Elk Garden, W. Va., builds a 25-barrel roller-mill.
 Link Bros., millers, Charleston, Ill., moved to Springfield, Mo.
 Mrs. A. Kendrick, Leetown, W. Va., builds a 30-barrel roller mill.
 C. H. Nicholas, Lacey Spring, W. Va., builds a 60-barrel roller mill.
 Bedilion & Co., Elm Grove, W. Va., build a 30,000-bushel grain-elevator.
 S. B. Johnston's grain-elevator, Chicago, Ill., was damaged \$6,000 by fire.
 The Fordsville Flouring Mills, Fordsville, Ky., will remodel to rolls at once.
 Post & Lynch, Clarksburg, W. Va., build a 50-barrel roller flouring-mill.
 R. D. Riggs' flour-mill, Goshen, Md., burned; loss \$5,000; insurance \$2,750.
 J. R. Rust & Co., flouring mill, Forest Mills, Minn., are succeeded by Rust & Mason.
 F. Blattner's elevator, Wellsville, Mo., burned; loss \$5,000; no insurance; fire incendiary.
 The Chattanooga, Tenn., Warehousing & Banking Co. will at once build a grain-elevator.
 W. C. Mansfield & Co., flour-mill, Cleveland, Tenn., have incorporated as the Mansfield Mill Co.
 Cleveland, Tenn., men have incorporated the Cleveland Steam Flour Mill Co., to build a mill.
 J. W. Smith's flouring-mill, Bloomer, Wis., burned; loss \$5,000; insurance \$3,500; fired by a heated box.
 E. C. Buchanan & Co., Memphis, Tenn., will build a 200,000-bushel grain-elevator and a 500-barrel corn-meal mill.
 The Flenniken Turbine Company, of Dubuque, Ia., will remodel the mill at Forrestville, Iowa, to the one-break system.
 D. L. White's grist and saw mill, Pike's Peak, Ind., was wrecked by a boiler explosion. Several men were badly injured.
 The Tennessee Hub & Spoke Co., Gallatin, Tenn., want a power and machinery outfit for a 100-barrel roller flouring-mill.
 The Aberdeen Roller Mills' elevator and warehouse, Aberdeen, South Dakota, burned; loss \$25,000; spontaneous combustion.
 The Flenniken Turbine Company, of Dubuque, Ia., have furnished the second one-reduction outfit to Andrew Kern, Ellenboro, Wis.
 B. Cline and others, Rockland Mills, Va., incorporated the Rockland Milling Co., capital stock \$2,500, to build a roller flouring-mill.
 The Case Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio, have an order from S. W. Pierce, Akron, Mich., for two round scalping-reels and one pair of rolls.
 The Flenniken Turbine Company, of Dubuque, Ia., have furnished a complete line of machinery for a 3-break mill at Stockton, Minn.
 The Case Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio, have an order from Young, Hundly & Co., Lebanon, Ky., for two pairs of rolls, to be used for the reduction of corn.

The Case Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio, have an order from Quick & Brown, Rockford, W. Va., for rolls, scalpers, centrifugal reels, purifiers and other machinery.

The Flenniken Turbine Company, of Dubuque, Ia., have the contract for remodeling on the one-break process the mill owned by Peter A. Rigden, St. Genevieve, Mo., using a full line of their machines.

The Case Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio, have received the contract of N. Weber, Medicine Lodge, Kans., for all the rolls, scalpers, flour-dressers, purifiers, centrifugal reels and other machinery necessary for a full and complete roller mill on the Case system.

The Flenniken Turbine Company, of Dubuque, Ia., have had recent orders for turbines from: Barnard & Leas Co., 55 inch improved cylinder gate; Huttrische Society, Alexandria, Da., 55-inch improved cylinder gate; G. B. Lewis & Co., Watertown, Wis., 45-inch register gate, second order for same size; Benton Canon Fair Association, Grand Junction, Colo., 16-inch horizontal mining wheel in improved scroll-case with register gate; Yankton Pressed Brick Co., Yankton, Da., special 12-inch mining wheel for artesian well power; F. F. Doehler, Lansing, Iowa, 45-inch wheel; W. E. Duke, San Angelo, Texas, 18 inch wheel, shafting and gears; J. Sherwood, Lake, Idaho, 14-inch wheel, shafting, gearing and other material; Reiling & Co., Bellevue, Iowa, 25-inch improved cylinder gate-wheel in case with iron pipe connections.

Says the Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, *Commercial* of August 22: A "boom" report, dated Winnipeg, August 16, was wired to outside papers last week to the effect that grain was turning out of extra quality where harvested in southern Manitoba, and the yield 30 bushels to the acre. This report is very far from the truth. In the early districts, where wheat has been mostly cut, the sample is decidedly below the average, according to the most reliable advices, and the indicated yield is not over 20 bushels per acre. The samples of new wheat shown in the city from these districts are very poor, and if they are a fair sample of the average, the crop is decidedly inferior in quality. The berry is small and with a large percentage of shrunken and defective grains. In fact, poorer samples were never shown in the city than this year. In districts where the crop is later the quality is believed to be much better, if it has not been affected by frost.

The Focs Mfg. Company, Springfield, Ohio, have taken possession of their new quarters, a four story and basement brick building, 280 x 60 feet, with a separate building for engine and boiler. The basement of the new structure is used for the reception of castings used in the manufacture of blowers, forges, grinding mills and other machinery, the first floor being devoted to the preparation of the various parts; the second floor is occupied by the forge department and lighter machinery, while the third floor is used for storage of finished product, and a portion of this one is fitted up as an experimental room, wherein each machine turned out is thoroughly tested and tried before being placed upon the market; the fourth floor is used exclusively for the storage of patterns. Two elevators conveniently located furnish easy access to the various floors, in addition to the regular stairways. The company employ from 100 to 126 men, and it is the intention to erect at an early date a separate warehouse for the storage of stock.

The annual crop bulletin of the Ontario, Canada, Bureau of Industries has been issued. The report shows the following estimates for 1890, in comparison with 1889, and also yearly averages for a period of eight years from 1882 to 1889 inclusive:

	1890.	1889.	Ave. 8 yrs.
Fall wheat, bushels.....	14,832,240	13,001,865	18,056,500
acres.....	720,101	222,115	932,300
yield per acre.....	20.6	15.8	19.4
Spring wheat, bushels....	9,628,180	5,697,707	8,804,318
acres.....	601,753	398,610	565,385
yield per acre.....	16.0	14.8	15.6
Total wheat, bushels.....	24,460,420	18,699,572	26,860,878
total acres.....	1,321,854	1,220,725	1,497,685
Barley, bushels.....	16,311,370	23,386,388	20,218,930
Oats.....	56,572,613	64,346,301	57,041,035
Rye, bushels.....	1,617,535	1,431,679	1,766,767
Peas, bushels.....	16,090,251	13,509,237	13,171,725
Beans, bushels.....	840,018	371,893	451,855
Hay and clover, tons.....	4,305,915	3,728,313	3,011,077



W.A. BINGHAM,
 MANUFACTURER OF
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MILLERS' FLOUR SACKS A SPECIALTY.

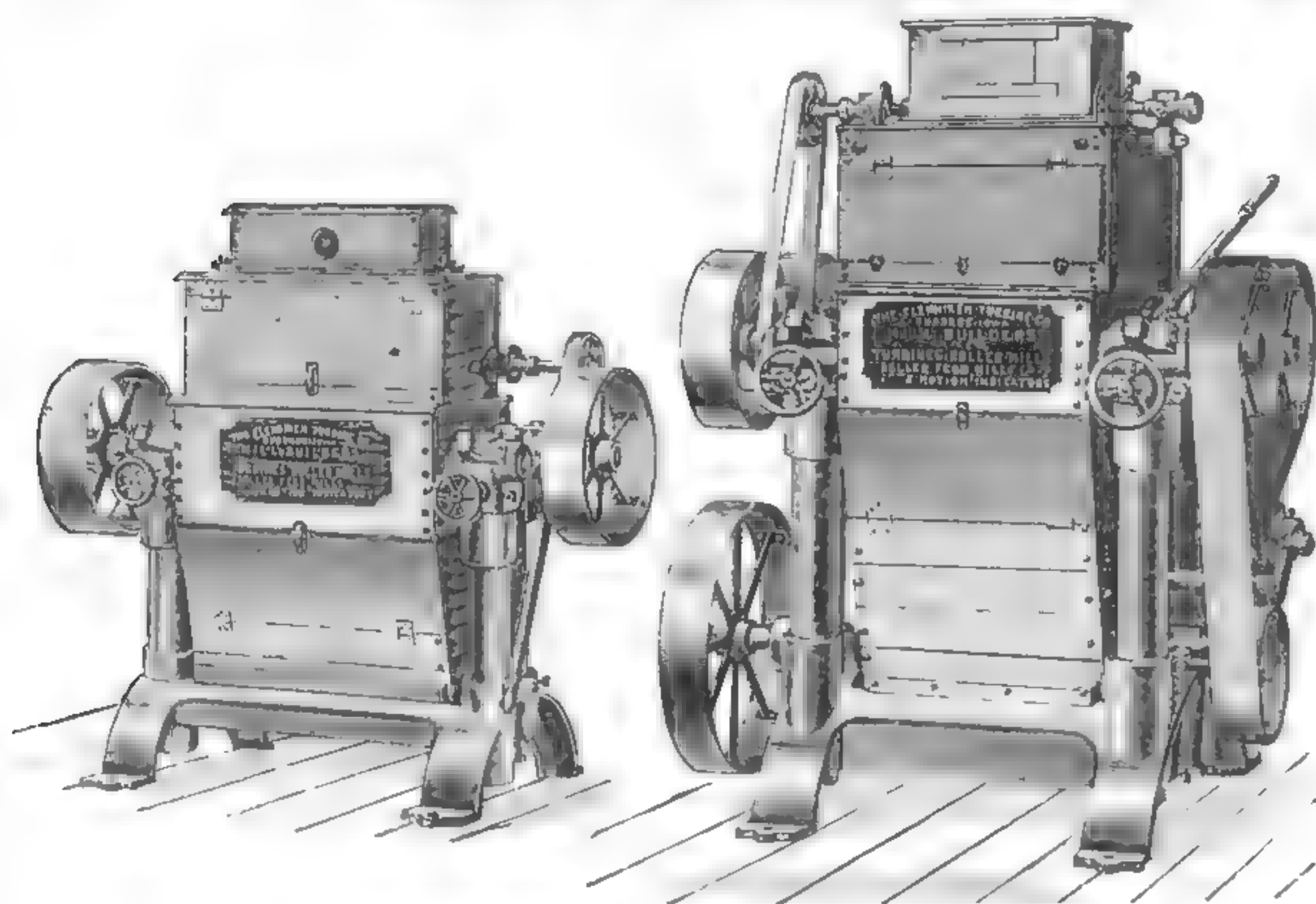
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Who granulate with burrs,*

A Moses has Come to Deliver You from Egypt. Cease Trying to Make Bricks without Straw. The Red Sea of Expense Has Been Divided.

The Wilderness of Reductions has Been Shortened. There is Manna in Abundance for Those Who Believe. Listen to the Glad Tidings of Great Joy!



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Having consummated a bargain with **MR. O. C. RITTER**, the author and patentee of **One Reduction**, which gives us the *exclusive right* to construct mills under his patents, our patrons in the future will receive a license from Mr. Ritter.

SPECIALTIES! { Graham Roller Mills, Round Reels and Scalpers, Sectional Round Reels, Grain Separators, Motion Indicators. Before buying any of these machines send for our prices and descriptive circulars. } **SPECIALTIES!**

Second-Hand Machinery, and Bargains in Every Line.

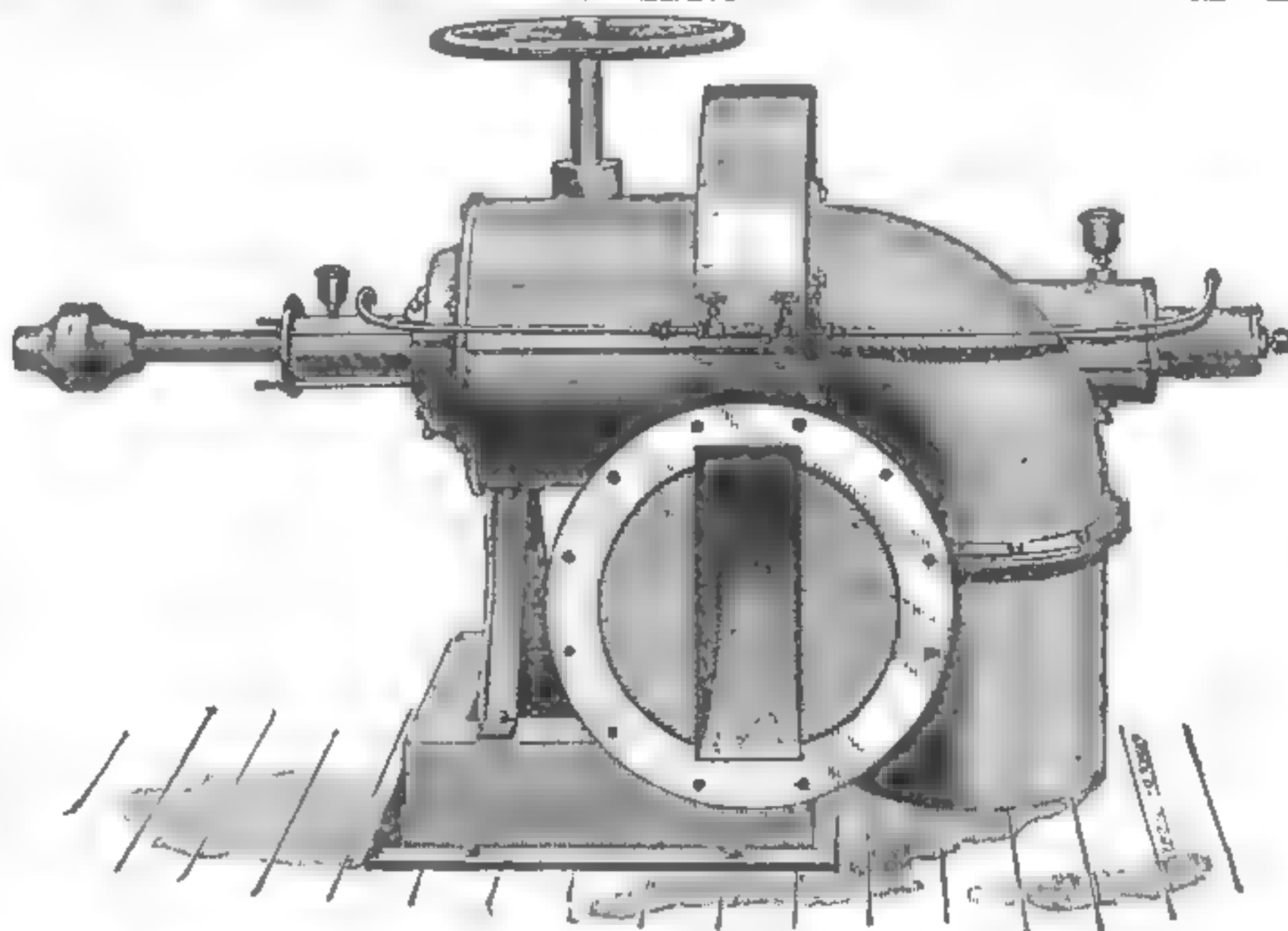
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VERTICAL OR HORIZONTAL,
With or Without Iron Flumes,

—BUILT BY THE—

Flenniken Turbine Co.
DUBUQUE, - IOWA.



EUROPEAN ECHOES.

THE Paris "Echo Agricole" estimates the French wheat crop at 280,000,000 to 288,000,000 bushels. The yield is variable.

THE Hungarian wheat crop is estimated at 80,000,000 hundredweights, half of which will be exported. The value of the crop is placed at 140,000,000 florins.

FOR the twelve months ended July 31 the total exports of wheat from Russia, according to the weekly official returns, amounted to about 88,000,000 bushels, but when the correct returns come to hand the total will probably reach 96,000,000 bushels, against 116,000,000 bushels last season, and 110,000,000 bushels in 1887-88.

THE exports of wheat and flour from Australia from January 1 to June 28 amounted to 2,611,200 bushels; the year's home consumption is computed at 6,526,240 bushels, and the seed requirements at 1,560,000 bushels, leaving a balance for export of 2,611,200 bushels, the total yield of the crop having been 11,920,000 bushels.

A DISPATCH from Budapest, Austria-Hungary, dated August 22, says: Statistics gathered by the Hungarian ministry of agriculture place the wheat harvest of the world at 2,054,200,000 bushels, and the quantity required by importing countries at 353,500,000 bushels. The total quantity available to meet the import demand is estimated at 419,333,300 bushels. The Minister of Agriculture, in his report, lays stress upon the fact that, owing to the small quantity of stored grain, the surplus is small compared with the import requirements.

THE Vienna "Lloyd's" is very optimistic in its estimate of the Hungarian wheat crop, which it puts at 152,000,000 bushels, or 46,000,000 bushels above an average, against 91,856,000 bushels last year, 137,200,000 bushels in 1888, and 142,720,000 bushels in 1887. The surplus is estimated at 70,000,000 bushels, but stocks are so low in that country that by no means all the net surplus will be available for export. In the past season only 10,000,000 bushels have been exported in wheat and flour, against 26,400,000 bushels in 1888-89, and 16,800,000 bushels in 1887-88. The Austrian wheat crop is considered to be an average of about 44,000,000 bushels.

THE latest reports of the Russian wheat crop do not appear to confirm previous reports of it. In some parts it is conceded that the crop is good, but there has been material deterioration. In all southwestern and southern Russia the outturn promises no more than an average of moderately fair crops. In the southeast, through to the Caucasus, a lighter crop is reported with some favorable places. In the steppes north of the Caucasus the prospects are said to be much under the average. The causes of the spotted condition are insects, hot winds and drouth. The insufficient rains in some districts and hailstorms in others were causes of much damage and uncertainty generally.

BEERBOHM'S List for August contains the following: "The crop estimate of the Agricultural Gazette, like most others, shows the English crop as likely to be only slightly below an average. The important feature to-day, however, is that the American wheat yield, according to the Washington Bureau's report, must be reduced to at least 410,000,000 bushels, which means that the surplus this season, apart from what may be available from old stocks, will not exceed 5,000,000 quarters. This fact, added to the evident disappointment in the yield of the Russian crop, and the persistent estimates that France will require to import at least 7,000,000 quarters, should inspire confidence in the present position of wheat."

THE Board of Agriculture of Great Britain have received the final memorandum published by the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India, dealing

with the general results of the wheat harvest. This memorandum, which is dated Simla, 30th June, sums up the conclusions arrived at by the several provincial reports already furnished. These show the crop of 1889-90 to be below the average of the 5 preceding years by rather more than 13 per cent. The total is not much under the outturn of the year 1888-89. A decrease of area under wheat in India is reported of 1,500,000 acres, or 5.74 per cent., when compared with the average of the 5 preceding years, the decrease in yield similarly contrasted being 1889-90 about 955,000 tons. The total figures given as to acreage and produce for the 5 years to 1888-89, for the year 1888-89, and for the present crop, may be thus shown:

Indian Wheat Crop.		Area.	Produce.
		Acres.	Tons.
Average of five years ending 1888-89....		26,506,100	7,259,300
Crop of 1888-89.....		25,911,700	6,362,200
Crop of 1890.....		24,983,100	6,303,900

Comparative statistics are given of the exports during the three years, and the countries to which Indian wheat was sent are detailed below:

Year.	United Kingdom.	Belgium.	France.	Italy.	Egypt.	Other Countries.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1887-88.....	302,000	30,000	128,000	154,000	33,000	30,000	677,000
1888-89.....	452,000	124,000	156,000	56,000	83,000	9,000	880,000
1889-90.....	384,000	117,000	62,000	20,000	83,000	24,000	690,000

THE AMERICAN BARLEY CROP.

The bulk of the barley crop of the United States is grown in less than ten States. The Department of Agriculture estimate of the crop by States in 1889 is not available, the entire production last year being approximately 65,000,000 bushels. For three years previous to 1889 the production reported for leading States, and aggregates, are as follows:

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Wisconsin.....	10,310,000	6,055,000	6,991,000
Minnesota.....	8,110,000	7,303,000	8,455,000
Dakota.....	5,207,000	4,154,000	1,232,000
Iowa.....	4,181,000	4,388,000	5,045,000
Nebraska.....	3,520,000	3,076,000	3,786,000
Illinois.....	904,000	723,000	980,000
Indiana.....	406,000	355,000	435,000
Ohio.....	584,000	581,000	958,000
Michigan.....	967,000	864,000	1,133,000
New York.....	7,418,000	6,733,000	7,712,000
California.....	15,735,000	16,291,000	16,038,000
Oregon.....	1,042,000	761,000	941,000
Washington.....	996,000	777,000	872,000
All other.....	4,504,000	4,746,000	4,852,000
Total, bushels.....	63,884,000	56,812,000	59,428,000
Acres.....	2,996,382	2,901,953	2,652,957

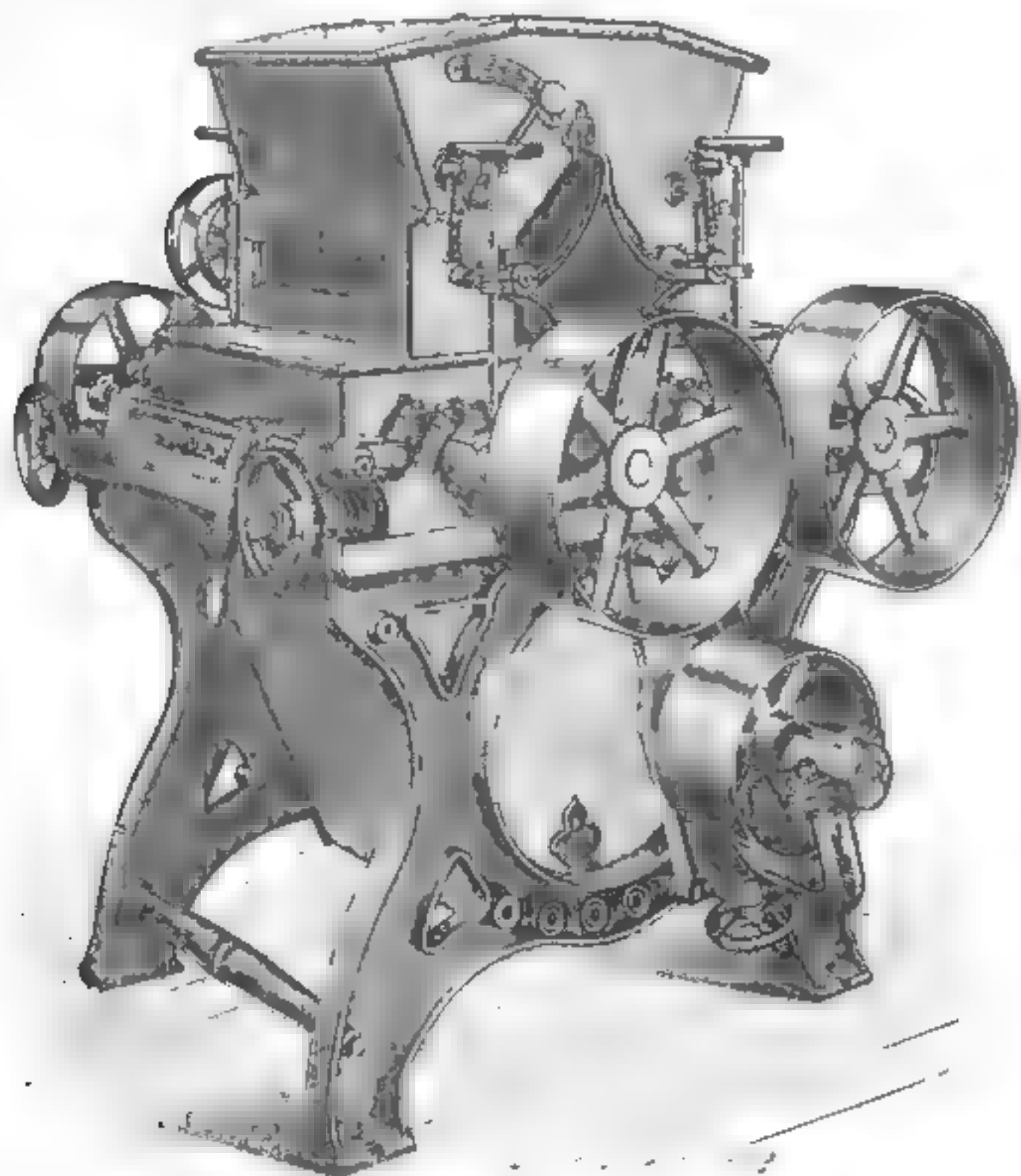
The barley area this season is officially estimated about 2 per cent. short of last year. The condition on August 1 averaged 82.8, against 88.3 on July 1, and 90.6 on August 1 last year. The indicated production this season is approximately 59,000,000 bushels, of fair quality and good color as a rule. Compared with last year, there has been considerable reduction in production of barley this season in Wisconsin, New York and California. Minnesota has about the same area as last year, Iowa nearly the same, Nebraska is a little short, and Dakota reports considerable increase.

A NEW METHOD OF TREATING DISEASE.

HOSPITAL REMEDIES.

What are they? There is a new departure in the treatment of disease. It consists in the collection of the specifics used by noted specialists of Europe and America, and bringing them within the reach of all. For instance the treatment pursued by special physicians who treat indigestion, stomach and liver troubles only, was obtained and prepared. The treatment of other physicians, celebrated for curing catarrh was procured, and so on till these incomparable cures now include disease of the lungs, kidneys, female weakness, rheumatism and nervous debility.

This new method of "one remedy for one disease" must appeal to the common sense of all sufferers, many of whom have experienced the ill effects, and thoroughly realize the absurdity of the claims of Patent Medicines which are guaranteed to cure every ill out of a single bottle, and the use of which, as statistics prove, has ruined more stomachs than alcohol. A circular describing these new remedies is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage by Hospital Remedy Company, Toronto, Canada, sole proprietors.



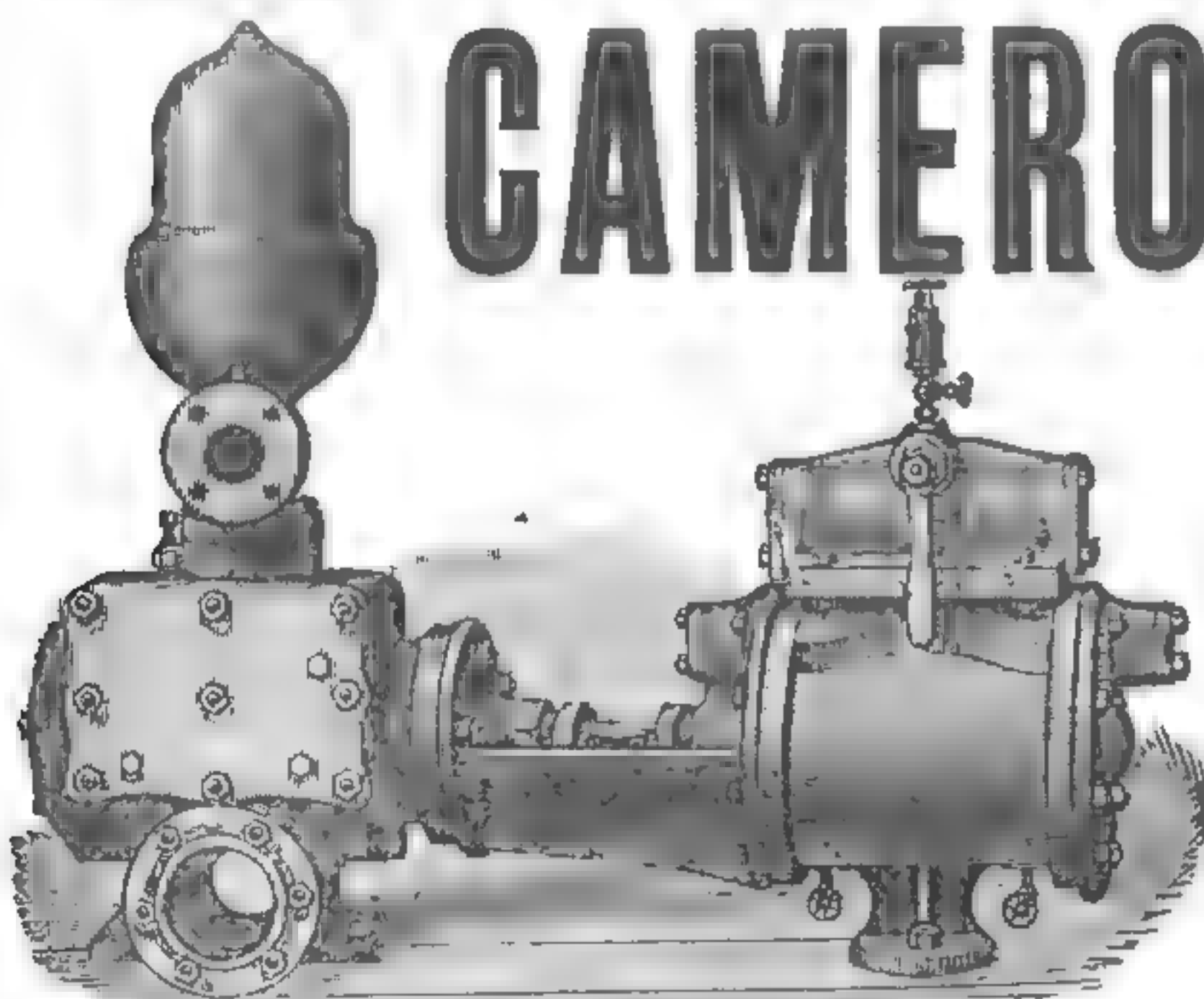
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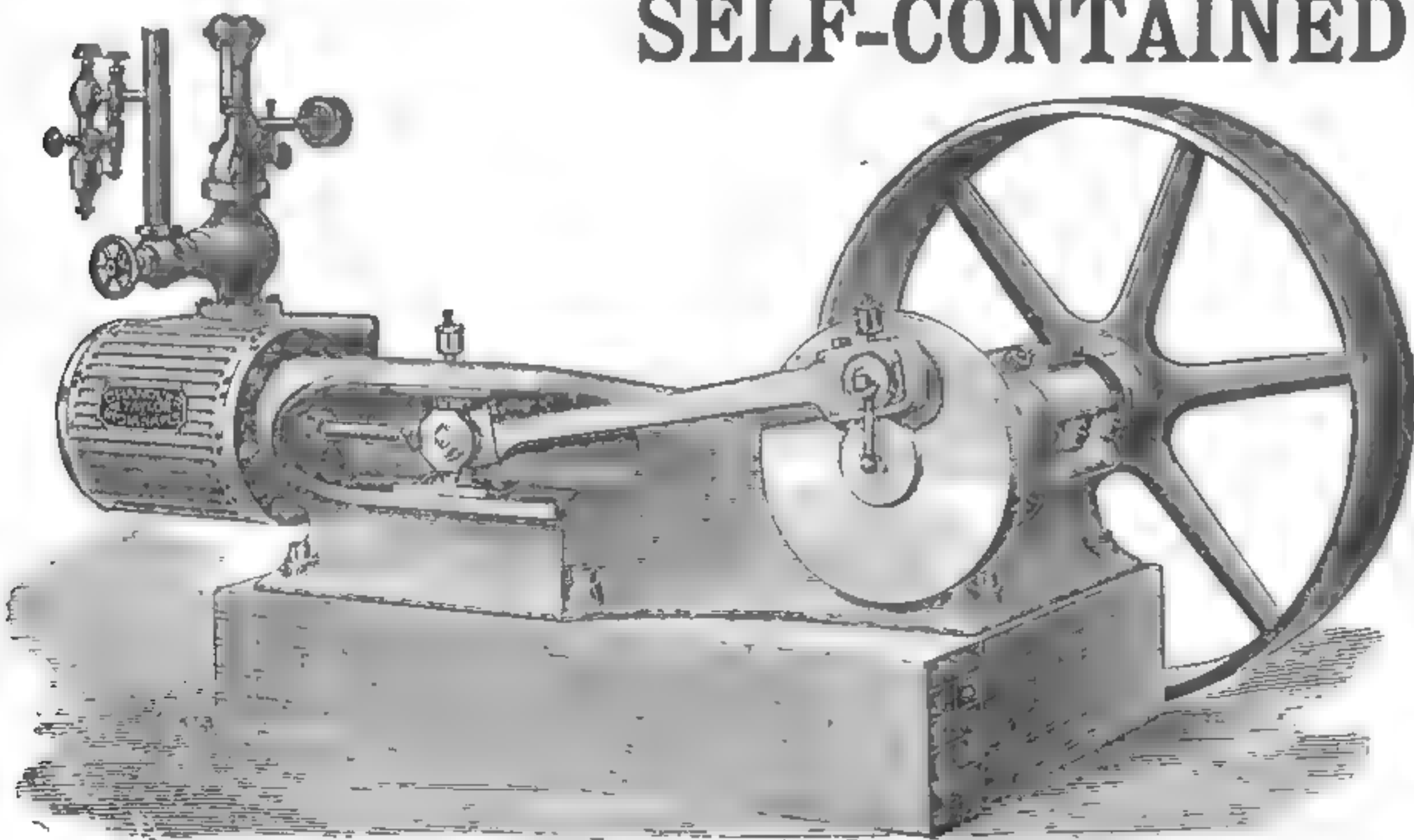
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Stationary or
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Prices Greatly Reduced.

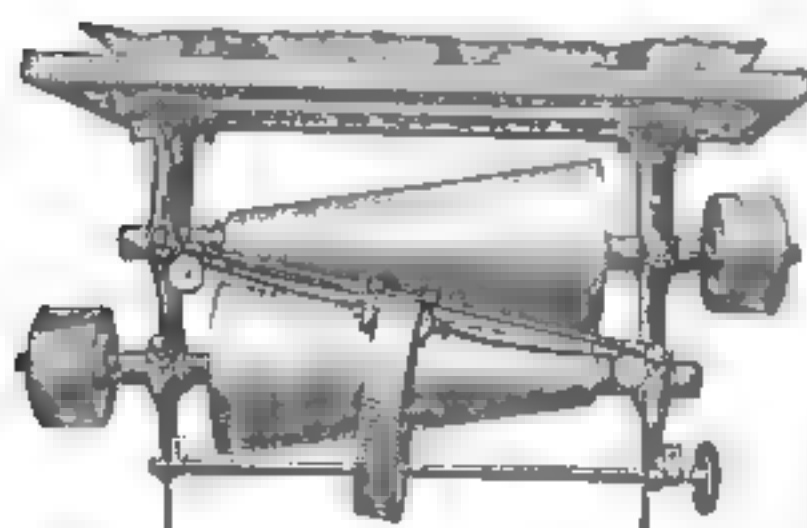
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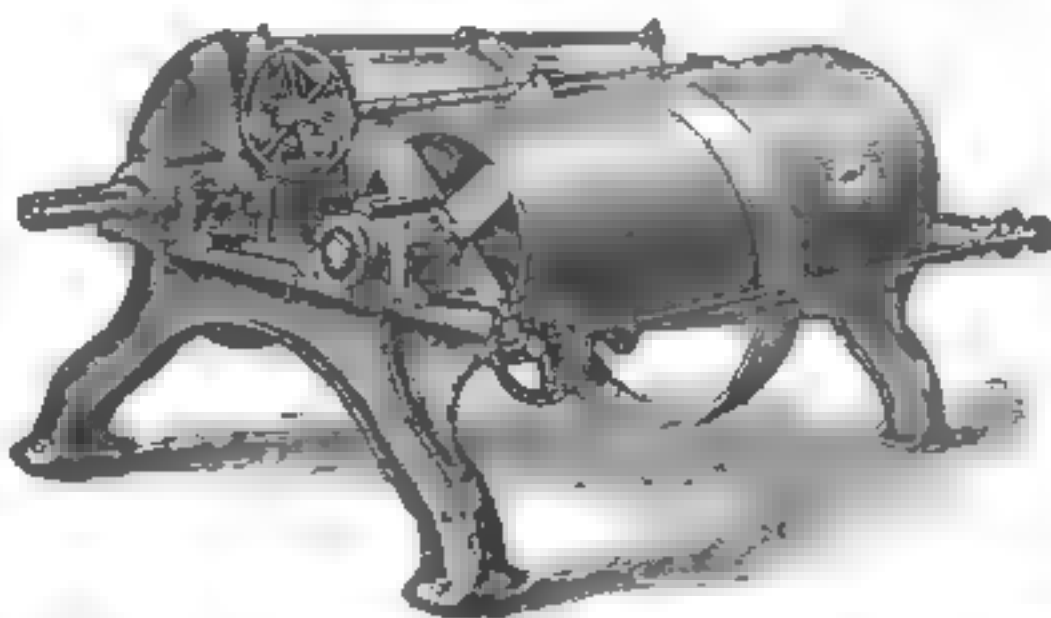
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"PATENTED."



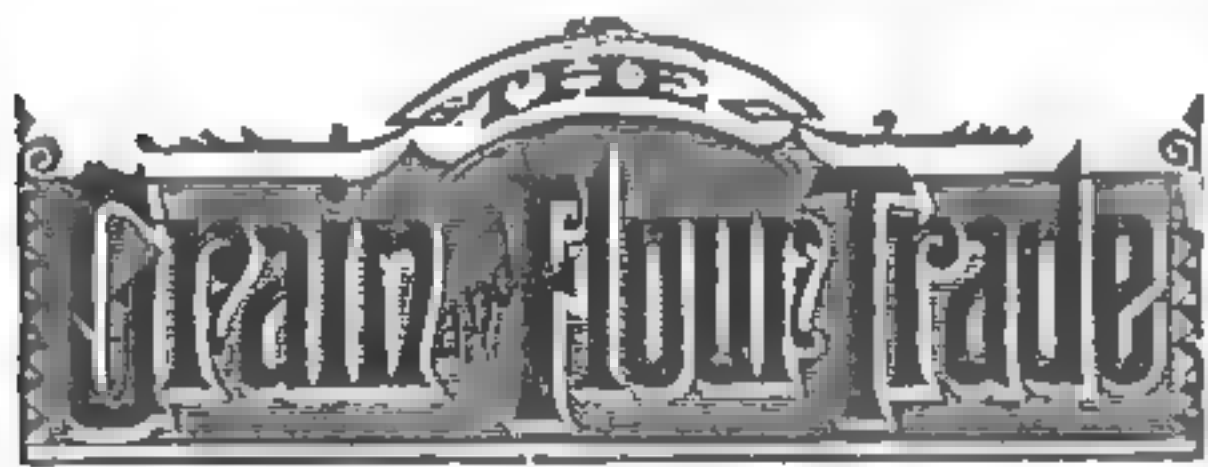
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This cut represents a set of hanging cone pulleys. This pattern is intended for that class of machinery that stops and starts at the same speed, and at the same time be able to change the speed more or less while running. These cones are also fitted with a governor where a steady motion is required and the initial power is



EVANS FRICTION CONE CO., 85 Water St., BOSTON.





OFFICE OF THE MILLING WORLD,
BUFFALO, N. Y., August 30, 1890.

Friday of last week brought reports of frost in the spring-wheat and corn belts, strengthening the markets, but not resulting in much activity. In New York August wheat closed at \$1.08½, with receipts 76,884, exports 214,052, and options 3,592,000 bushels. The Northwest reported the mercury at 30 degrees, and even lower in some places in Minnesota, North Dakota and Manitoba. August corn closed at 56½c., with receipts 60,276, exports 6,154, and options 576,000 bushels. August oats closed at 43c., with receipts 149,124, exports 9,445, and options 65,000 bushels. Wheat flour was dull, with millers' limits firm and both buyers and sellers waiting for a break or a further advance in wheat. Receipts were 2,337 sacks and 28,478 barrels, and exports 5,240 sacks and 11,256 barrels. Minneapolis reported the largest mills grinding night and day, the millers in that town being jubilant over the prospect of higher prices. The minor lines were quiet.

Saturday brought decidedly bad crop reports and better cables, and the markets advanced. August wheat closed at \$1.10, with receipts 123,386, exports 86,815, and options 2,500,000 bushels. The frost reports from the Northwest were renewed, and considerable damage was said to be certain. August corn closed at 56½c., with receipts 63,920, exports 25,632, and options 195,000 bushels. August oats closed at 43½c., with receipts 143,445, exports 2,579, and options 110,000 bushels. Wheat flour was moderately active and strong, some brands advancing 5@10c. a barrel. Receipts were 8,949 sacks and 17,880 barrels, and exports 28,345 sacks and 9,175 barrels. The minor lines were all quiet.

Monday brought reports of general rains in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and Minnesota, and the Vienna Seed Congress was in session, prepared to report average crops of grain in importing countries. The rain in Minnesota was over-plentiful in some sections. The markets were dull, weak and lower on the crop reports, weather conditions, and general realizing. August wheat closed at \$1.08, with receipts 172,409, exports 57,315, and options 3,240,000 bushels. August corn closed at 55½c., with receipts 127,398, exports 25,577, and options 984,000 bushels. August oats closed at 42½c., with receipts 194,887, exports 15,176, and options 200,000 bushels. Wheat flour was not notably changed in New York, although London and Liverpool cables were up 1s., as they were still 2@3s. under the New York market. Receipts were 6,492 sacks and 30,000 barrels, and exports 4,237 sacks and 1,414 barrels. The visible supply in the United States and Canada was:

	1890. Aug. 23.	1889. Aug. 24.	1888. Aug. 25.
Wheat.....	18,289,447	14,291,270	27,170,952
Corn.....	9,493,342	9,476,150	8,121,947
Oats.....	2,792,361	5,611,809	2,347,570
Rye.....	504,802	857,656	234,062
Barley.....	366,823	327,758	137,195

Tuesday was a day of mixed conditions. The opening was weak and lower, on short selling, and the closing was higher, on covering and on wet weather in the Northwest and in the United Kingdom, interfering seriously with harvesting. August wheat closed at \$1.09, with receipts 110,457, exports 47,548, and options 2,472,000 bushels. August corn closed at 55½c., with receipts 43,414, exports 58,562, and options 592,000 bushels. August oats closed at 42½c., with receipts 283,408, exports 15,139, and options 40,000 bushels. Wheat flour was 2@3s. above the export basis in New York, and trade was small. Receipts were 11,095 sacks and 47,723 barrels,

and exports 14,579 sacks and 15,595 barrels. The minor lines were quiet.

The following shows the amount of wheat and flour, together with the amount of corn on passage to United Kingdom, for ports of call or direct ports for the weeks mentioned:

	1890. Aug. 26.	1890. Aug. 19.	1889. Aug. 27.
Wheat, qrs.	2,501,000	2,358,000	1,962,000
Corn, qrs.....	623,000	696,000	483,000

The following shows the amount of wheat and corn on passage to the Continent for the past week, the previous week, and for the same week last year:

	1890. Aug. 26.	1890. Aug. 19.	1890. Aug. 27.
Wheat, qrs....	563,000	538,000	244,000
Corn, qrs.....	188,000	221,000	160,000

	Qrs.
Shipments India wheat to United Kingdom.....	50,000
do do Continent.....	10,000

The imports into the United Kingdom for the past week and the previous week and for same week last year:

	1890. Aug. 26.	1890. Aug. 19.	1890. Aug. 27.
Wheat, qrs....	330,000	314,000	274,000
Corn, qrs.....	232,000	283,000	202,000
Flour bbls.....	134,000	174,000	176,000

Wednesday brought irregular markets, opening higher on reduced French wheat crop estimates and on wet harvest days in the United Kingdom, and closing lower on better weather reports from the West and the Northwest, followed by general selling for long and short account. August wheat closed at \$1.08½c., with receipts 111,819, exports 2,810, and options 3,456,000 bushels. Telegrams from the Dakotas asserted that those two States would not yield even the lowest estimated amount of wheat. August corn closed at 55½c., with receipts 95,368, exports 65,701, and options 1,100,000 bushels. August oats closed at 41½c., with receipts 162,212, exports 8,592, and options 75,000 bushels. Rye grain was easier at 66@68c. for full loads of Western, 67@69c. for State, and 62@64c. for car-lots on track. Barley was in some demand, with Western quoted at 70@75c., on the new crop. Malt was steady to firm at the following: Two-rowed 70c.; six-rowed 75c.; country Canada 80@85c.; city do 85@90c. Mill-feed was in better demand and steady at 92½c. Quotations: 90@95c. for 40, 60 and 80 lbs.; \$1.00@1.10 for rye and 100 lbs. Seeds were nominal on about an 8c. basis in Toledo for new crop clover for October, and \$1.80 spot for old crop timothy.

Wheat flour was nominal all along the lines, with buyers taking only what they were compelled to take for current needs. Receipts were 13,140 sacks and 32,861 barrels, and exports 19,788 sacks and 12,912 barrels. Rye flour was quiet and steady at \$3.50@4.00 for the whole range, and \$4.10 for exceptional brands. Corn products were dull and easy at the following quotations: Brandywine meal \$3.25; Southern and Western \$3.00@3.20; coarse bag meal \$1.06@1.08; fine yellow \$1.12@1.15; fine white \$1.15@1.20 for city; Southern do \$1.10@1.75 for the whole range in bags; yellow granulated \$3.35@3.50; white do \$3.60@4.00, the latter fancy; \$3.70@4.00 for flour in barrels, the latter fancy.

Thursday brought a continuation of the conditions of Wednesday. August wheat closed at \$1.05½, with receipts 57,000, spot sales 58,000, and options 5,400,000 bushels. August corn closed at 54½c., with receipts 4,000, exports 38,000, spot sales 334,000, and options 2,576,000 bushels. August oats closed at 40½c., with receipts 101,000, spot sales 114,000, and options 300,000 bushels. The other lines were quiet.

Wheat flour was duller and easier. Receipts were 18,000 and sales 16,000 packages. Quotations were as follows: Low extras \$3.35@4.00; city mills \$5.10@5.35; city mills patent \$5.75@6.50; winter wheat low grades \$3.35@4.00; fair to fancy \$4.10@5.50; patents \$4.90@6.00; Minnesota clear \$4.60@5.25; straight \$4.75@5.70; Minnesota straight patents \$5.50@6.35; rye mixtures \$4.60@5.25; superfine \$2.75@3.75. The Minneapolis output of wheat flour last week was 161,265 barrels.

BUFFALO MARKETS.

WHEAT—Sales were light here owing to downward tendency of prices. A few cars of No. 1 hard were sold at \$1.20, and 1,200 bu at \$1.31. Some No 1 Northern was sold at \$1.17½; 1,000 bu at \$1.17; 600 bu at \$1.17, and 7,600 Chicago No 1 Northern at \$1.12½. No. 2 red sold at \$1.04@1.05; No. 3 amber at \$1.04½, and No 1 white at \$1.03@1.04½. CORN—Prices fell off somewhat during to-day. At the close No. 2 yellow was held at 52½@53c; No. 3 do ½c lower; No. 2 corn at 51@71½c, and No. 3 corn at 50½@51c. Sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 corn at 51½@51¾c; some at 51½c, and 15,000 bu to arrive at 51½c. OATS—Oats closed steady at 41½@42c for new No 2 white; 40½c for No. 3 do, and 40½c for new No 2 mixed. RYE—The market is entirely nominal at 68@70c for No. 2. OATMEAL—Akron, \$6.45; Western, \$6.20 per bbl; rolled oats, in cases, 73 lbs, \$3.10. CORNMEAL—Coarse, \$1.00@1.05; fine, \$1.05@1.10; granulated \$1.60 per cwt. MILL-FEED—City-ground coarse winter, \$17.00@17.50 per ton; fine do. \$17.50@18.00; finished winter middlings, \$18.00@20.00; coarse spring do, \$19.

FLOUR MARKET.

Spring Wheat.	Winter Wheat.
Patents..... \$6.25@6.50	Patents... .. \$6.25@6.50
Straight..... .. @5.75	Straight... .. 5.25@5.50
Bakers..... .. @5.25	Amber... .. 5.00@5.25
B Rye mixt. ... @4.75	Crck'r flour... 5.00@5.25
Low Grades.. .. @3.50	Low grades. . 3.25@3.50
Rye flour 3.50@3.75	Graham..... 4.75@5.00

The elevator situation in North Dakota is summed up by C. F. Sims, general agent of the Minneapolis & Northern Elevator at Grand Forks, as follows: "So far as I know the M. & N. company will not do anything except to buy wheat as private houses. We can't do anything else. It is no use in our trying to do business as public warehouses and observe the requirements of the conflicting laws passed by the legislature. Some of the provisions are unexplainable and can't be obeyed. Others are most decidedly unjust. In addition to paying our regular taxes as other folks do, we are required by one law to pay a license of \$1 for every 1,000 bushels of capacity, and by another law to pay another license of \$2.50 per 1,000 bushels. We are allowed only 2 cents per bushel for receiving, insuring, storing for 30 days and delivering. Then we are allowed one-half cent per bushel for each additional 30 days which it is stored. This is less than the cost of insurance, and we could do business only at a loss. We are not receiving grain and issuing storage tickets, as heretofore, but simply buy wheat outright. As an accommodation to farmers, who do not want to be obliged to sell the very day they bring the wheat in, no matter what the condition of the market, we give the farmer an option of 20 days in which to accept payment; that is, he may at his option be paid at the market price any day he may select within 20 days from time of delivery. The fact of our not storing wheat will, I believe, make comparatively littler difference, as the aggregate of our storage business has been very small compared with the amount handled."

Says a Washington, D. C., dispatch dated August 28: The House Committee on Agriculture to-day instructed Chairman Funston to report to the House a bill authorizing and requiring the Secretary of Agriculture, as soon as may be, to establish a standard for classifying and grading grains, and according to such standard to determine and fix such classification and grading of wheat, corn, rye, oats and other grains as the usages of trade warrant and permit. This standard is to be such as in his judgment will best subserve the public interest. It is to be known as the United States standard.

J. H. Biddle's grist-mill, Weston, O., burned; loss \$10,000; insurance \$1,000. The same fire burned Franklin & Woodissee's elevator; loss \$4,500; insurance \$4,000. The grist-mill building was owned by Groff & Wood.

The Wilkes-Barre, Pa., cyclone on August 19 damaged the mills of Jones & Frantz and of Morris & Walsh. A. Frantz, of the first-named firm, was killed in the wreck.



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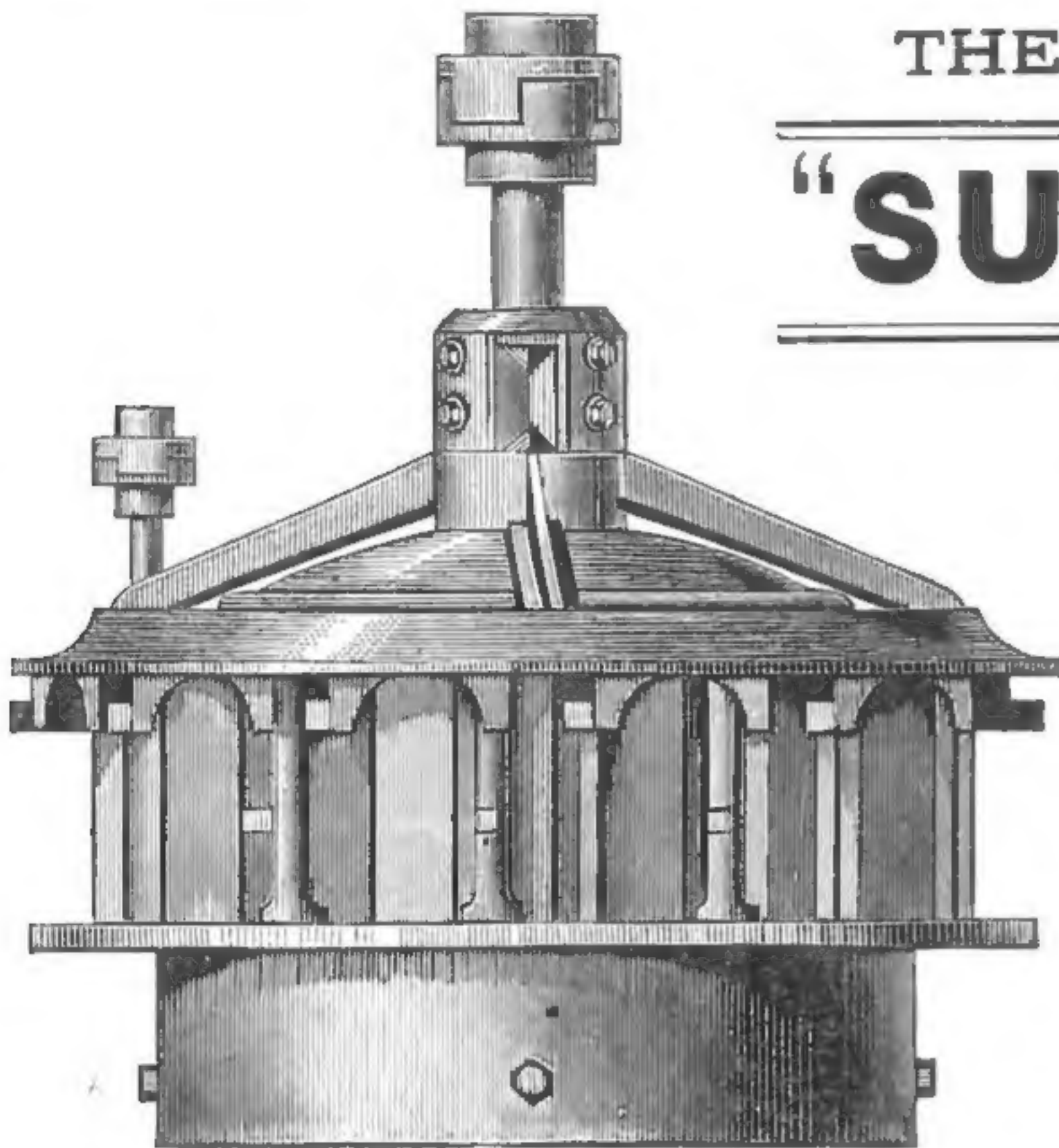
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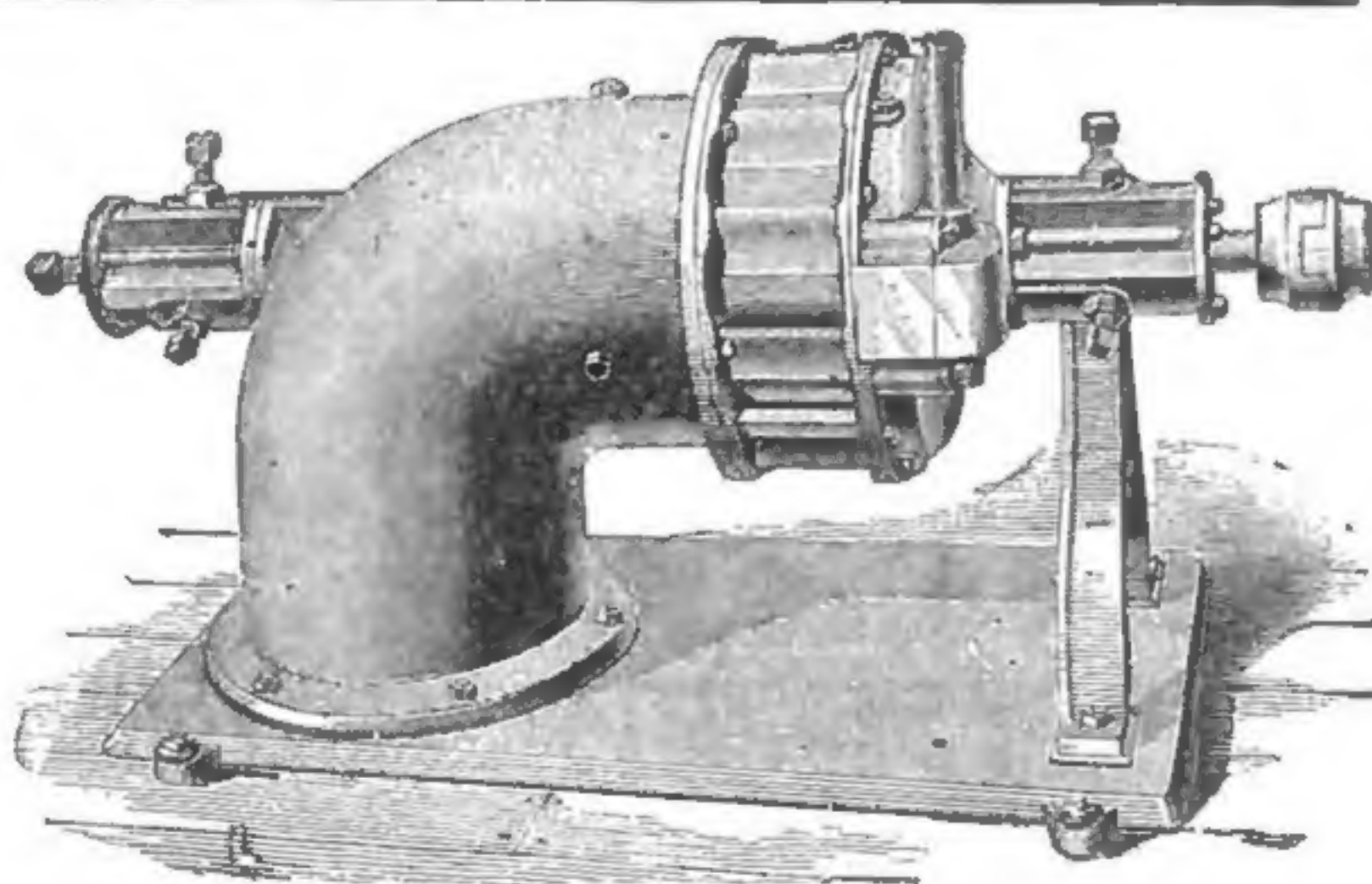
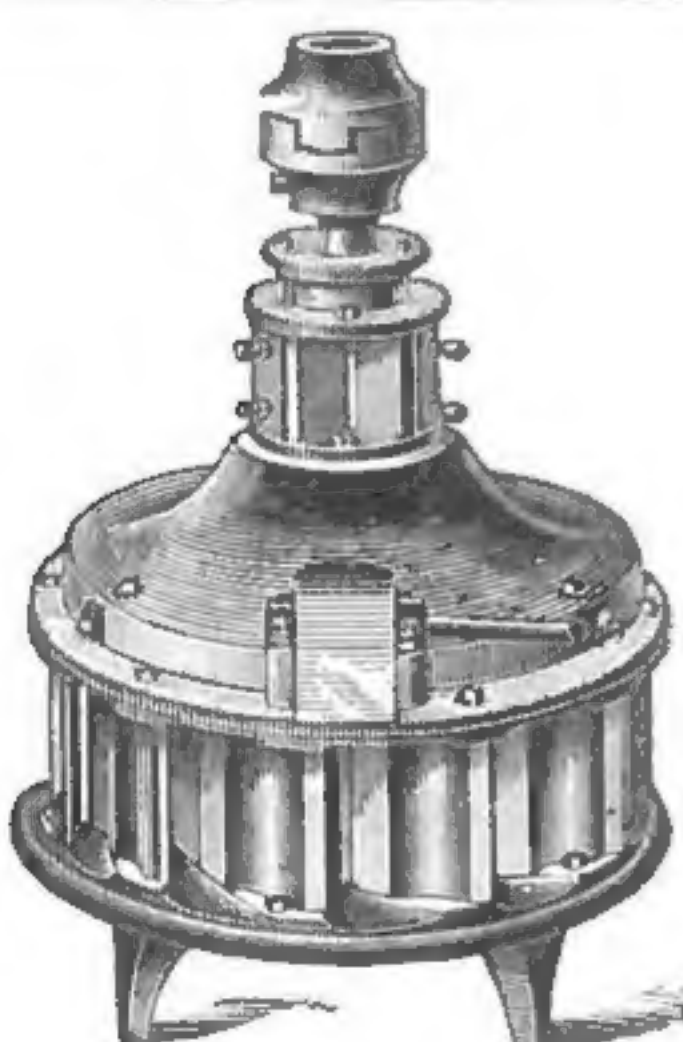
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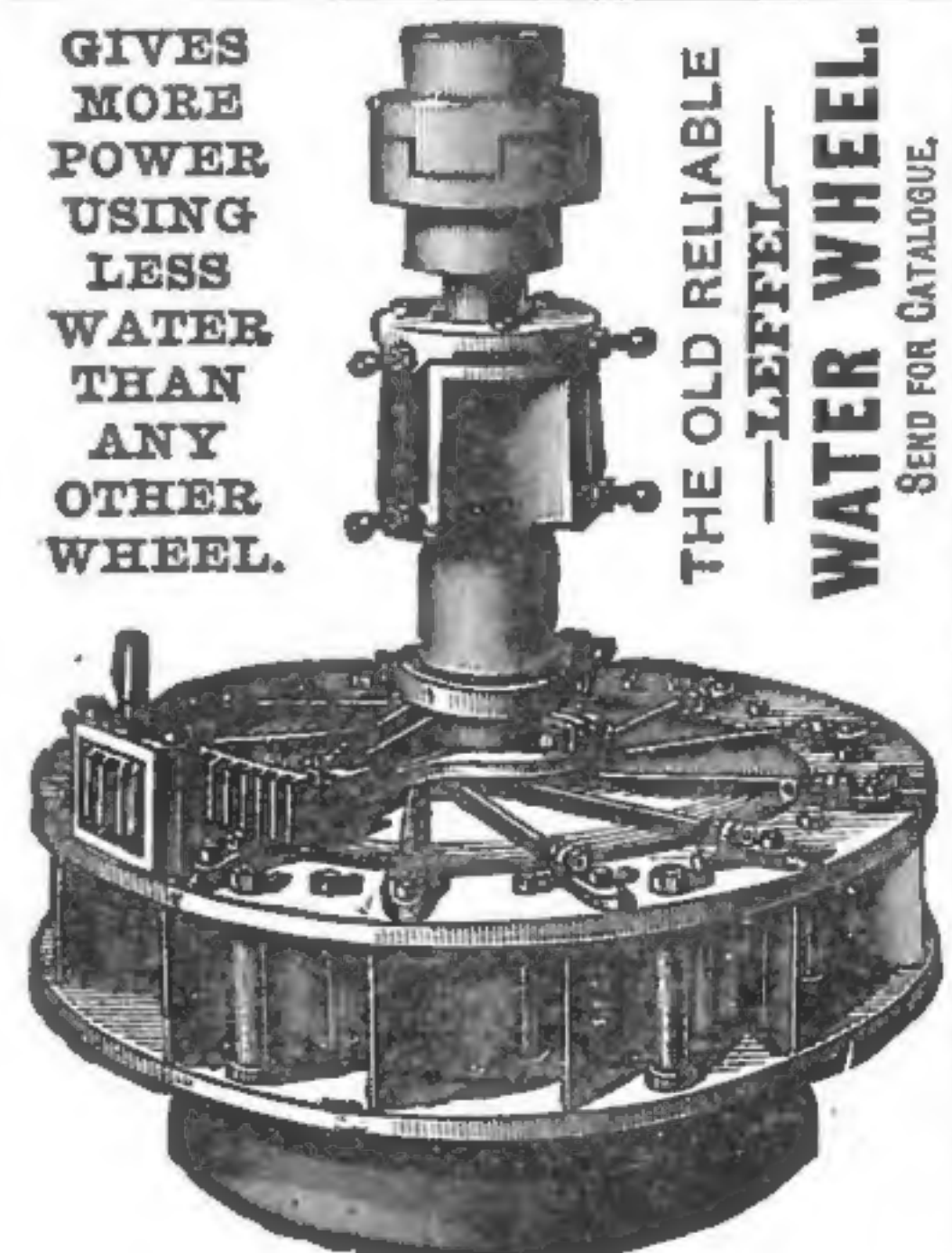
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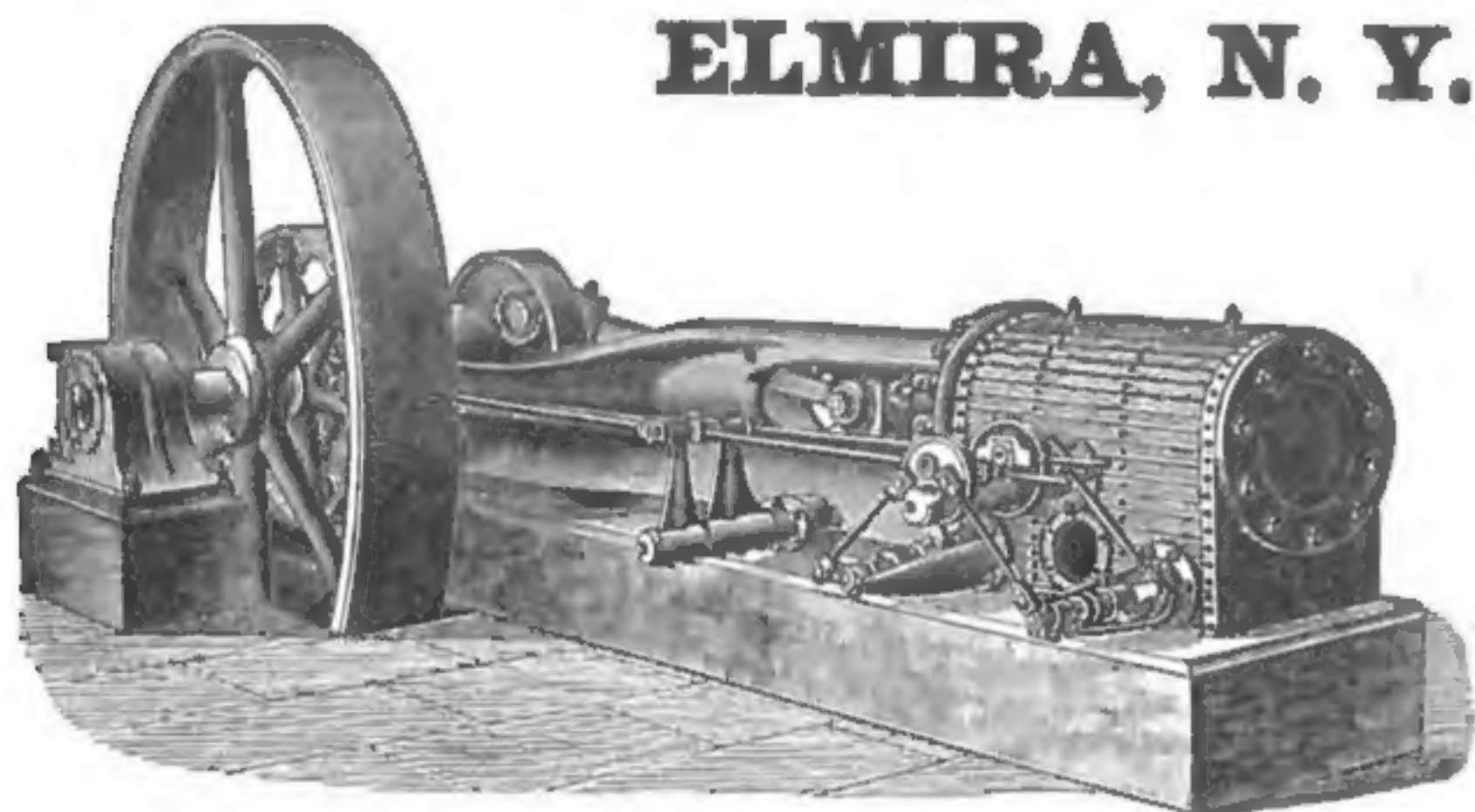


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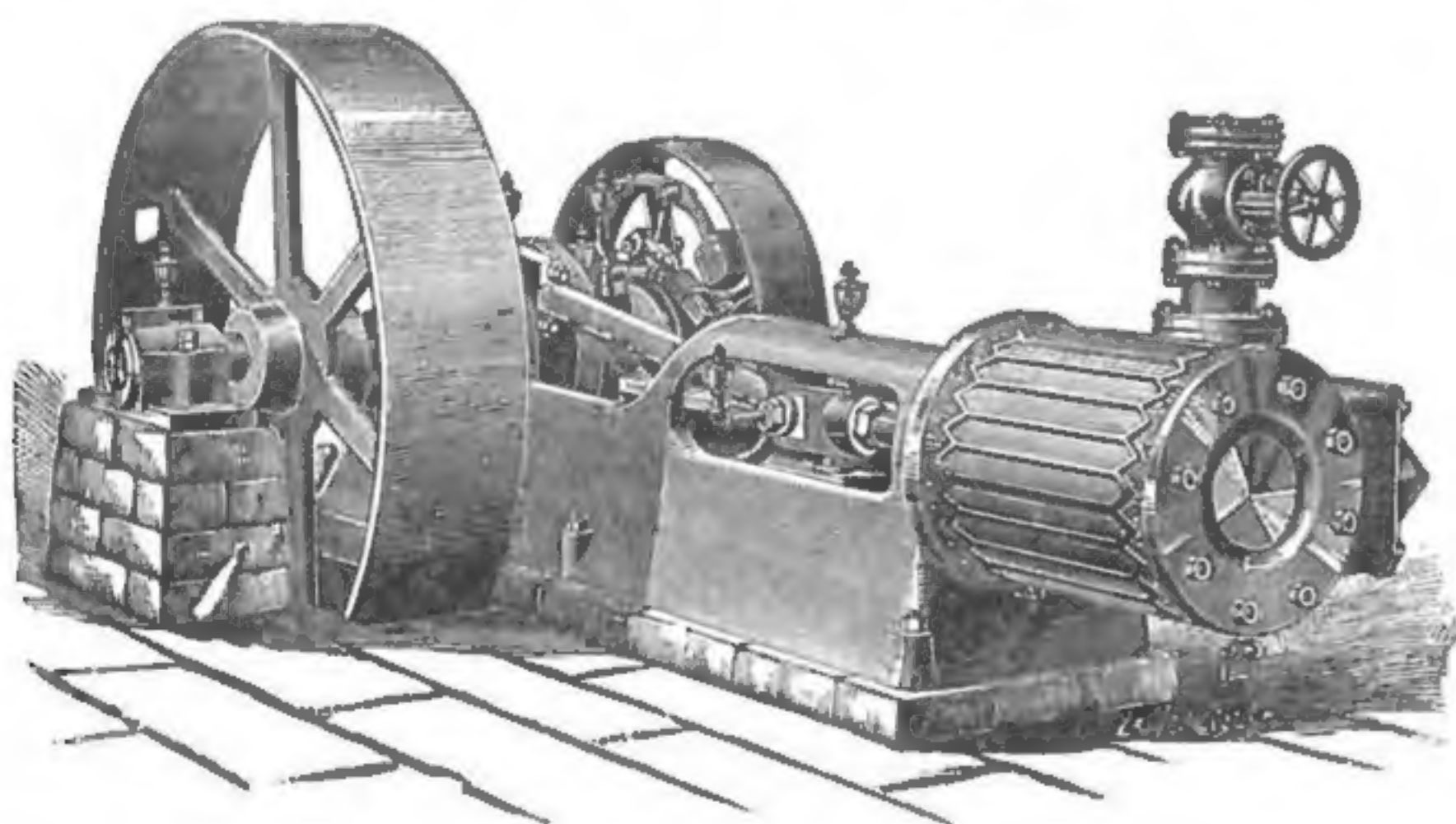
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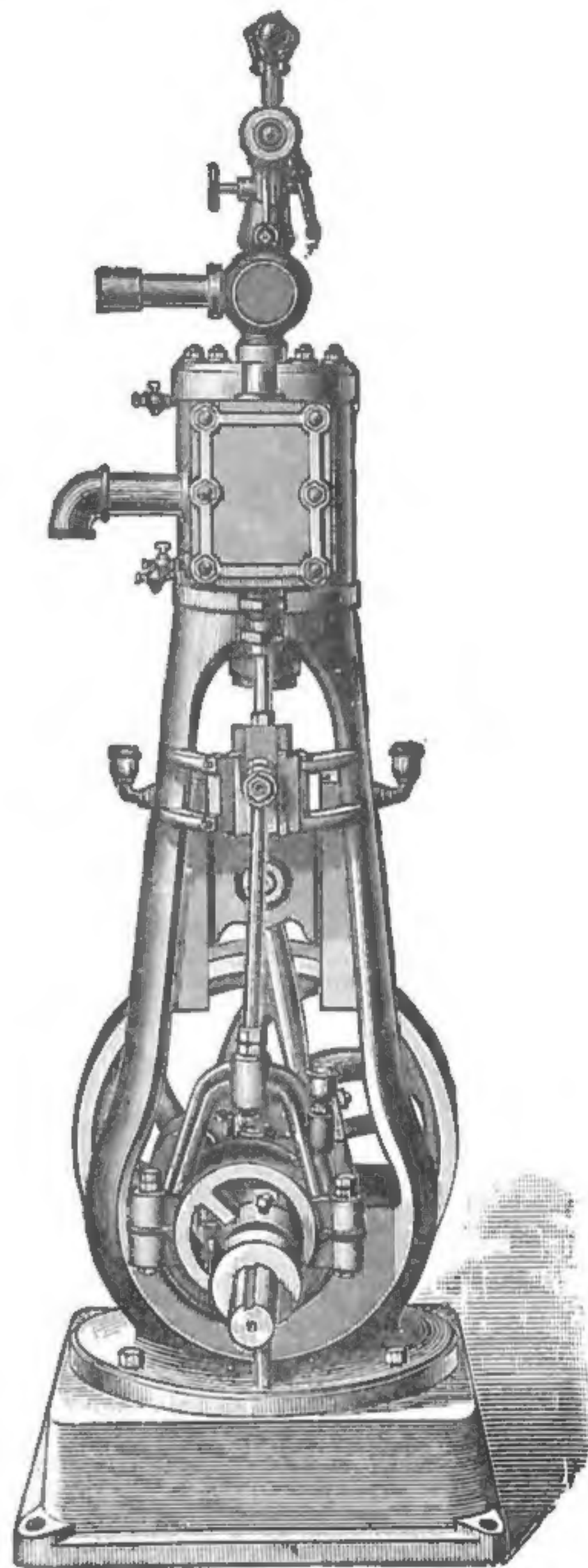
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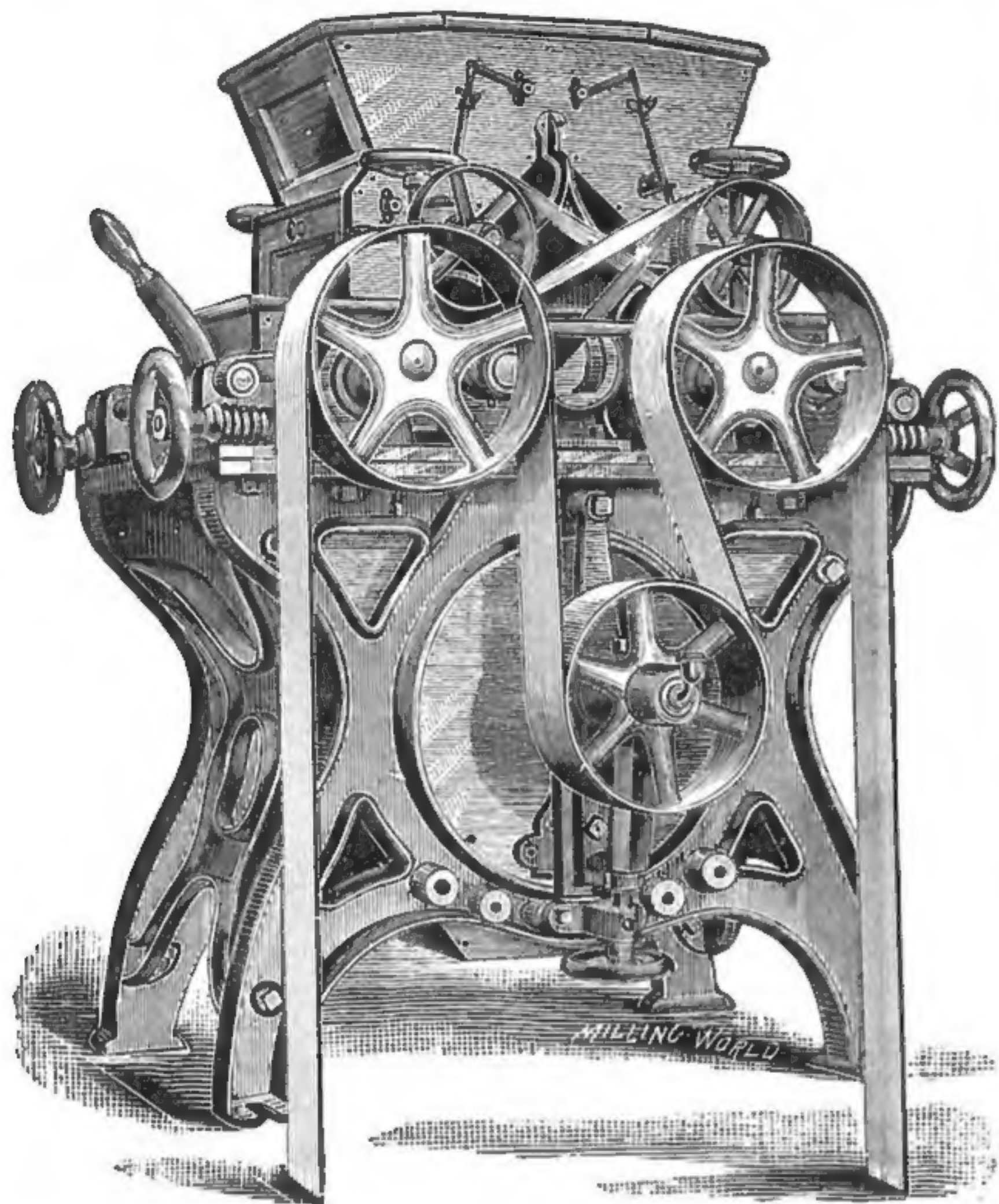


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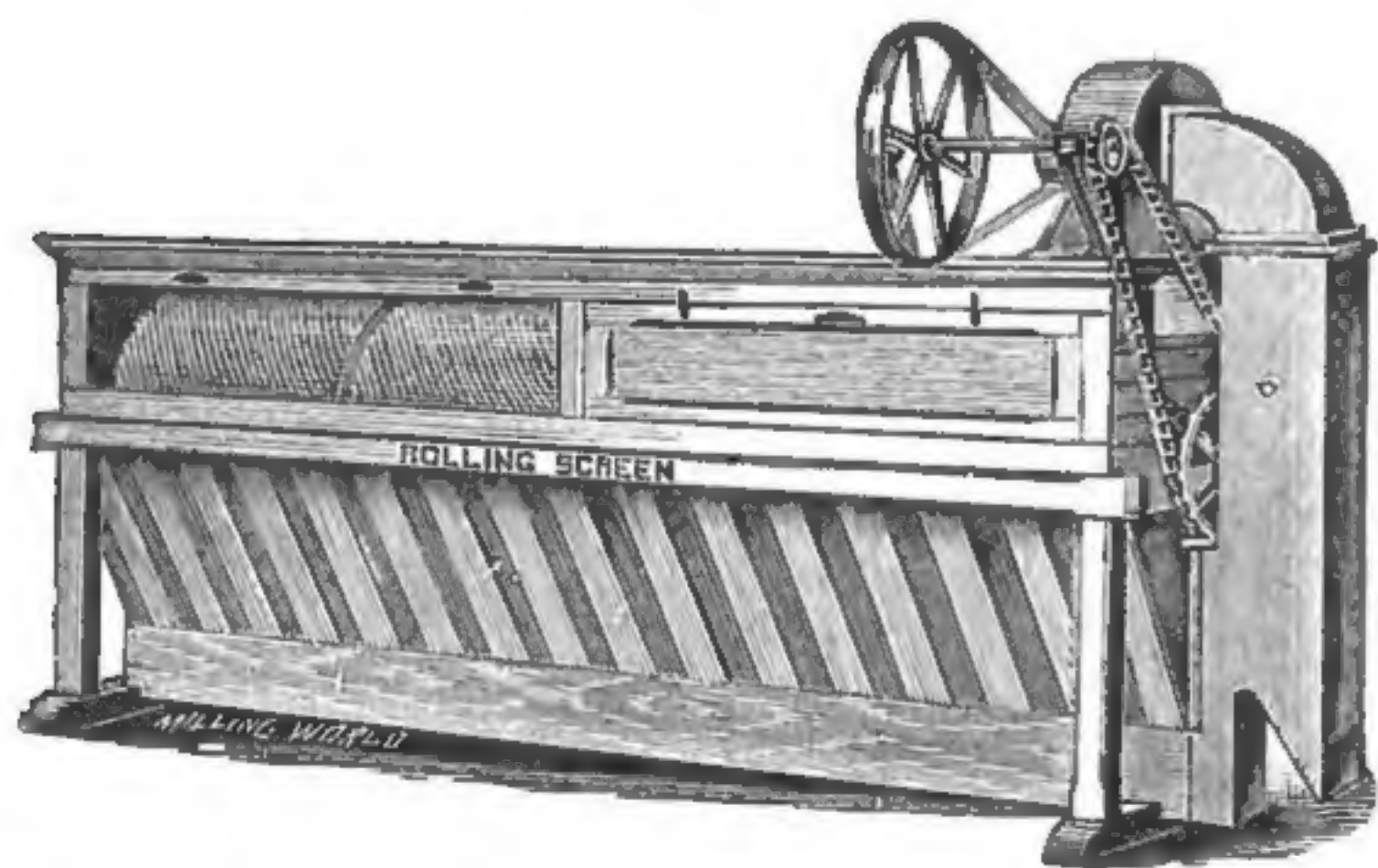
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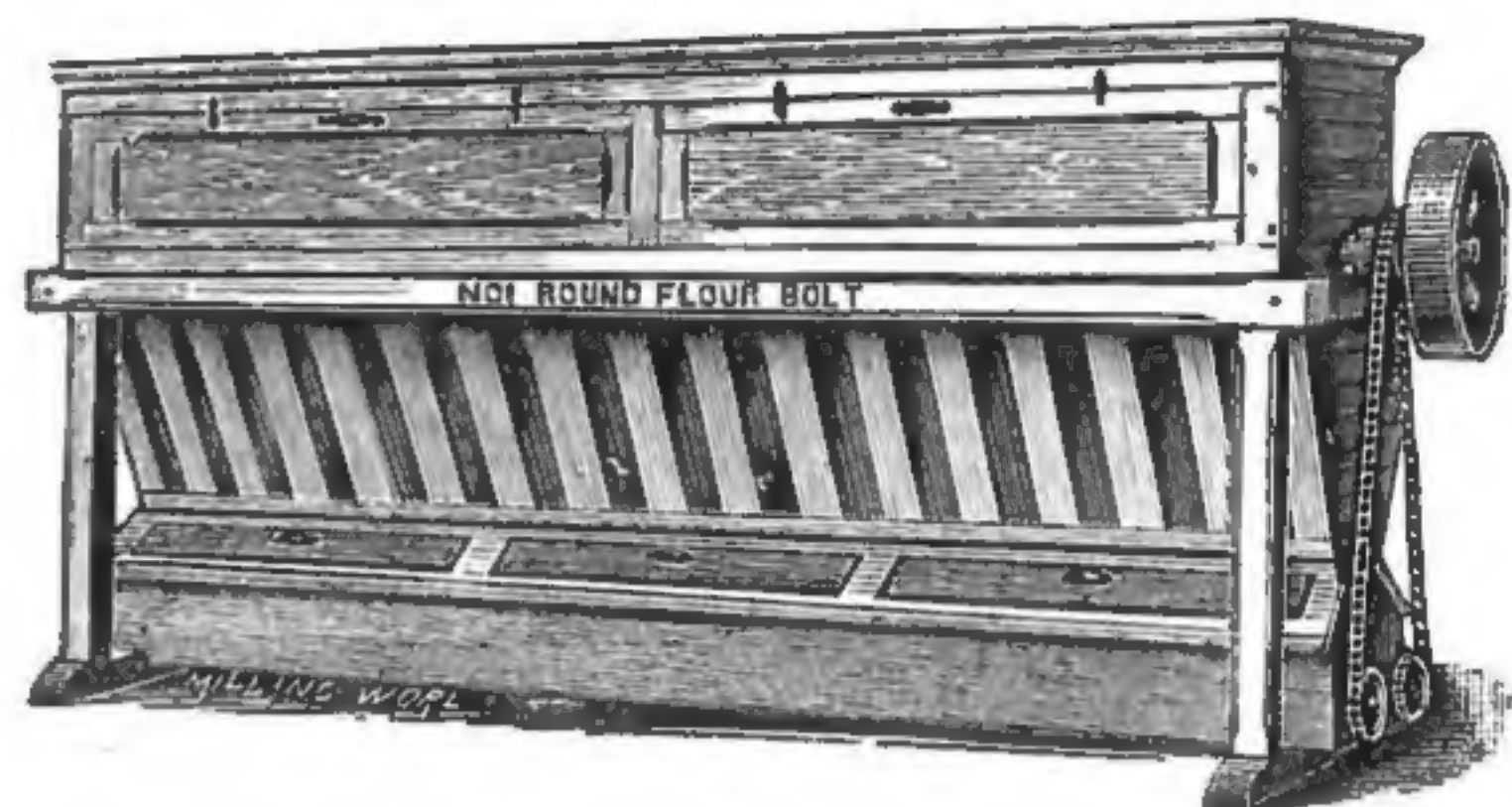
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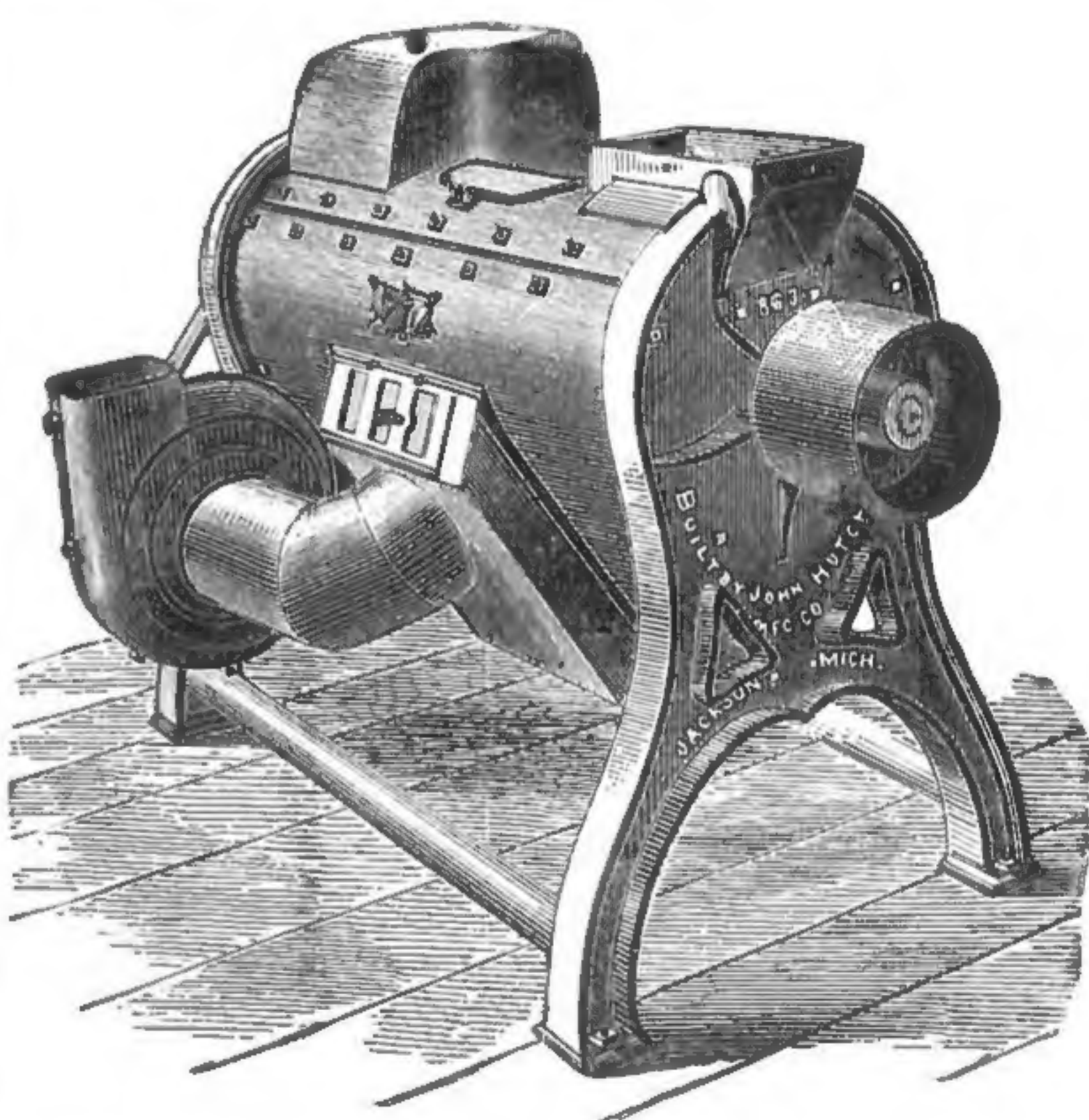


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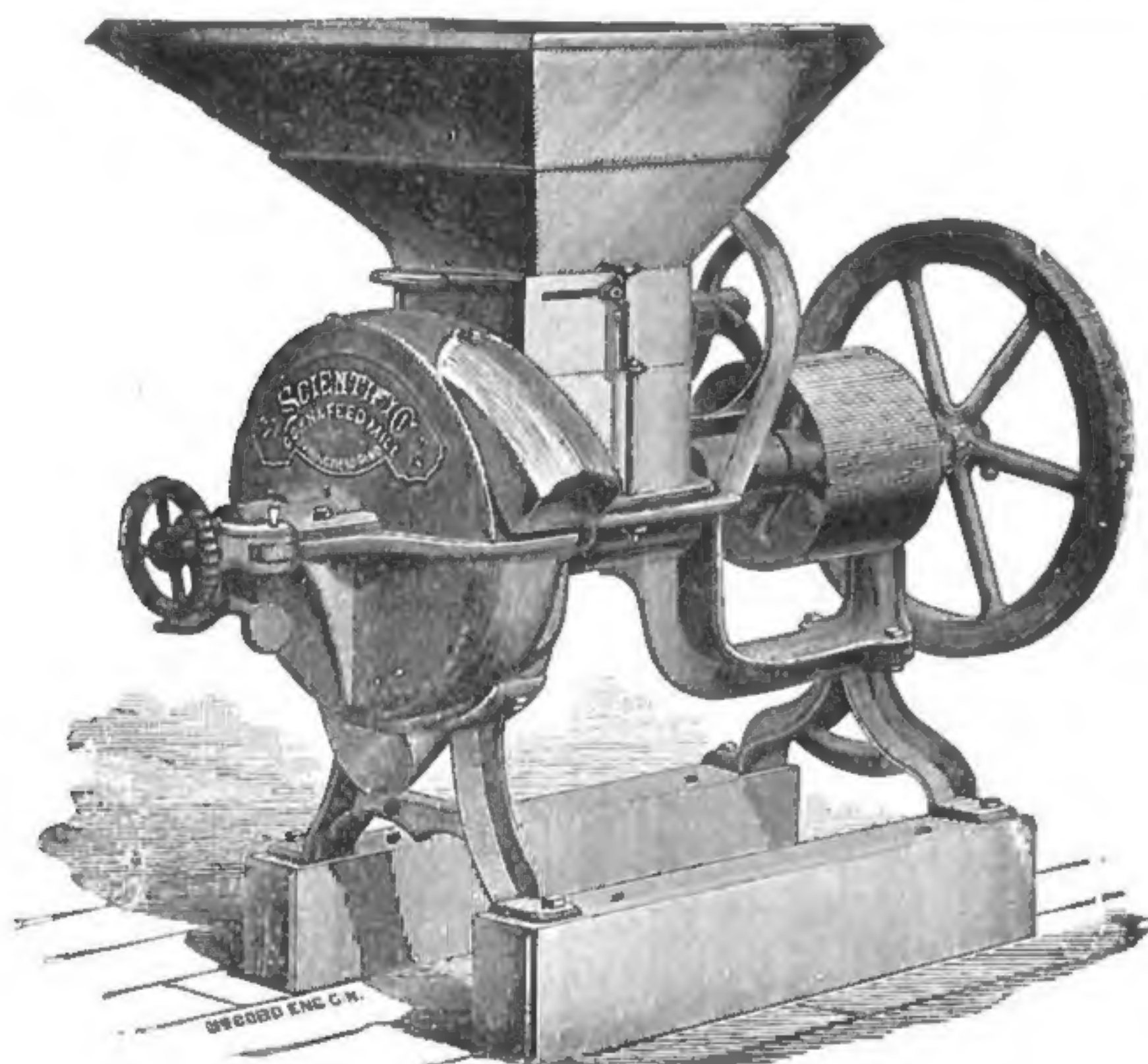
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